

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Box Car Shortage Intensified

Chicago Wheat Embargo

Ceiling on S-W Oats and Barley

State Seed Laws

Manlift Safety Code

Seed Industry War Problems

Exemption Under Wage and Hour Act

Claim for Loss in Transit

New Varieties Superintendent Should Know

Compana and Glacier—Two Outstanding Varieties of Barley



Engraving by Montana Experiment Sta.

Left to right: Seeds, Spikes and Spikelets on a Single Node of Campana, Horn, Glacier and Trebi Barleys.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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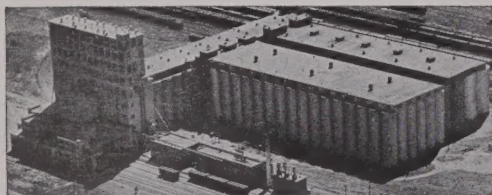
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

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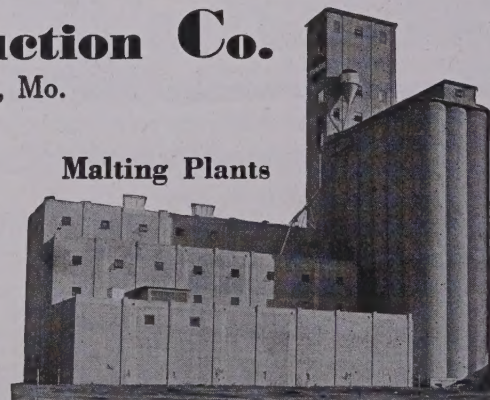
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327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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For Sale—1 Used 29D Clipper Cleaner in good condition including 12 screens and 3 H.P. AC motor. For shipment first part of October. Write L. Teweles Seed Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Diesel 60 hp. for sale, full equipment, in good condition. One Fairbanks-Morse 25 hp. electric motor, 900 rpm., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase; several good belts and steel split pulleys. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

For Sale—Having discontinued the grain business we have for sale a 5 bu. Avery automatic scale; 2 elevator legs with heads and boots; belting; link chain belting; grain drag chain; Eureka separator; sprockets and gears. W. E. Gest Co., Defiance, Ohio.

Screw Conveyor at a Bargain for Sale. 60 ft. 9 in. and 100 ft. 7 in. screw conveyors complete with couplings, conveyor hangers, conveyor boxes, box ends and linings, also conveyor drives. All in good condition. R. W. Dilatush, Dayton, N. J.

For Sale—1—No. 24 Western Pitless Shelter; 1—No. 15 Kelley Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader, high frame, belt drive; 1—Brown Duval Moisture Tester, two compartment; 4—Sheaves for one inch rope. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., Le Roy, Ind.

For Sale—200 Hp. Corlis Engine pulling a heavy load every day. Also 26" Monarch Attrition Mill belt driven, equipped with leather belting in good working condition, new belts with it. Address 92M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

For Sale—1 Dreadnaught grinder complete with 30 Hp. motor, ammeter, fan and collector, two 24" double head attrition mills, one 50 Hp. Wagner motor 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volts 1200 RPM. one 50 Hp. Fairbanks Morse motor 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 RPM. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp., 900 RPM., ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mills, direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle; one Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. One Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES. 24-in. Bauer attrition mill with two 25 H.P. direct connected motors. 20 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse type Y horizontal oil engine complete. Just a few of many items available for prompt shipment including a large stock of electric motors all makes, types and sizes, for mill and elevator service. Write us on your requirements, we may have what you need. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED. Used Hess grain drier. Benjamin Gerks, Rochester 4, N. Y.

Wanted—One Steinlite moisture tester 1941 model. Harry Tjardes, Strawn, Ill.

WANTED—Sprout-Waldron crusher E. C. No. 10. H. Roy Mosnat, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Wanted—Used elevator head and boot for 4x7 cups on 8 in. belt. Wm. Netemeyer, Albers, Ill.

Wanted—Used or new ear corn belt, buckets, foot and head for ear corn, 30 feet high. Wm. Porter, Box 22, Momence, Ill.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Implement repairs, feed and seed business. Poor health reason for selling. C. Hass, Lester, Iowa.

Tax Inequality

By VERNON SCOTT, vice pres. National Tax Equality Ass'n, before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The movement that began 15 years ago has not been taken seriously until the last few years.

You may call it socialism or what you will, but it is here.

There are 11,000 producers co-operatives, and 27,000 consumer co-operatives. We cannot find out how many tax exempt government agencies are engaged in business. There are 10 co-operatives in every county on the average.

When you add all there is \$20,000,000,000 to \$45,000,000,000 or almost one-third of the nation's business done by co-operatives, and most of them tax free.

We know definitely that in handling government contracts the lumber and grain co-operatives have first call. Private dealers offered to handle grain for the government at cost but were turned down.

The tax alone is alarming. Senator Capper said the differential was 10 per cent; but it is 40 per cent. That is something you cannot beat forever.

We are only asking that private business be treated equally.

Our president, McCabe, is devoting his whole time, paying his own expenses without salary, as an evangelist.

Business has never fought in this country, but we have every inducement to join in this tax equality fight. We are choosing sides. Allow the thing to run its course and take the consequences. It is going to be one or the other. It is not going to be won by *laissez faire* methods.

Grain, coal and lumber dealers are near the head of the list.

Pres. McCabe does one-third of his business with co-operatives, and he has not lost any of their business. Many have joined believing the government program will destroy the co-operatives in the end.

Harry Hopkins said that in the post-war world the co-operatives would become the middlemen.

Lilienthal of the T.V.A. is going to convert the war nitrogen plants into fertilizer factories, the product to be sold exclusively thru a co-operative organization.

EXEMPTED BUSINESS.—Complete exemption from federal income tax, excess profits tax and capital stock tax is granted to numerous specified types of organizations and co-operative, mutual and governmental businesses by Section 101 of the federal internal revenue code.

Many of these exempted organizations are

SCALES FOR SALE

USED TRUCK SCALE for sale. 18 ton factory rebuilt condition; also new truck scales; immediate shipment. Write or phone N. 2205, Winslow Scale Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

For Sale—Twenty Ton Fairbanks Scale. Platform 16 feet by 8 feet. Scale in good condition. Price \$200.00 F.O.B. Funk, Nebr. Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Funk, Nebr.

OIL TANKS WANTED

Wanted—Two or three oil tanks—8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity each. Address 92M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—15 hp. G. E. motor, 3 phase, 1200 rpm., good condition. W. L. Lowe Grain Co., Horton, Kan.

For Sale—20 Hp. dust proof Fairbanks Morse motor 1200 RPM, 3 Phase 60 Cycle 220 Volts with starter and base. Address J. C. Zimmerman, Roanoke, Ill.

going business concerns that buy, sell, manufacture, perform services, lend money and do all the other things that are done by independent business enterprises that are competing for trade in their particular lines.

These exempted business concerns include:

Government corporations.

Farmer co-operatives.

Domestic building and loan ass'ns.

Mutual savings banks, credit unions and co-operative banks.

Mutual or co-operative telephone companies.

Beneficiary assns. paying benefits to members and their families.

Mutual insurance companies with gross annual income of not more than \$75,000.

In addition to these, other types of technically non-profit co-operative businesses are subject to federal income taxes, but under administrative and court rulings are not required to pay taxes on earnings which are distributed in the form of patronage dividends.

The right of co-operative businesses—and government businesses if the public desires—to exist and grow on their merits is fully recognized under our system of free enterprise.

But they should be required to abide by the same rules as apply to private businesses with which they compete.

UNFAIRNESS OF EXEMPTION.—When one business is taxed and its competitor across the street is not taxed, the untaxed business can use its exemption subsidy to (1) take business away from its private competitor thru price advantages; (2) issue patronage stock against earnings, pyramid earnings as capital and build up reserves for present or future expansion; (3) buy out its private competitor's businesses.

THE NATIONAL TAX EQUALITY ASSN., a coordinating and service organization which conducts research in the whole field of taxation, and acts as a clearing house of information on tax inequalities, government subsidies and the preferential treatment accorded the competitors of private business, is bringing to public and governmental attention the need for:

1. Taxation of all forms of privately or publicly owned businesses in the competitive field on an equal basis.

2. Equal credit facilities, with no favoritism, for private and co-operative businesses.

3. Denial to government-owned businesses of the use of free public funds and other privileges giving them unfair advantages over businesses with which they compete.

4. Equality of treatment in all other respects by government of private, co-operative and governmental businesses.

We are going to make a bold and constructive fight. (Applause.)

MOTORS—GENERATORS

For Sale—One 30 HP G. E. Motor complete with starter. 1760 R.P.M. full load, 220 Volt, 70 Amperes, 60 Cycle, three phase. Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Linseed Oil Supply Shrinking

Stocks of linseed oil after increasing steadily since August, 1943, show a sharp reversal with a decline of 53,305,000 pounds for May. Undoubtedly Lend-Lease exports of Government-owned oil contributed substantially to this reduction in stocks, and with further large Government purchases since May we should see a further considerable reduction in factory and warehouse stocks.

Reports indicate War Food Administration inquiries for early shipment linseed oil have resulted in substantial purchases, although exact amounts have not yet been announced. The re-entry of the Government in the linseed oil market, coupled with smaller domestic seed supplies in sight for the coming season and the continued failure of Government agencies to provide for imports of Argentine seed, has resulted in a substantial increase in trade buying interest, both for nearby and future deliveries.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Increased Food Deliveries

The War Food Administration July 5 reported delivery of 1,060,963,642 pounds of food and other agricultural products during May under lend-lease and other war programs. Deliveries in May included shipside deliveries destined for our allies, cash sales to the armed forces and other governmental agencies.

Deliveries of 857,870,924 pounds for shipment under lend-lease constituted 81 per cent of the May total. The previous month 654,301,209 pounds were put down at shipside. By commodity groups, the products for shipment to our allies were in the following percentages: Meats, 32; dairy and poultry, 19; grain products, 16; fruits and vegetables, 15; sugar, 7; fats and oils, 4; special commodities, 3; cotton, 3; tobacco, 1.

Destinations of May deliveries were: British Empire, 68 per cent; Russia, 25; and other claimants, including Greece, North and West Africa, and the French Committee of National Liberation, 7.



SIDNEY

in the picture of your peacetime plant

Replacement, expansion — even an entire new mill . . . Whatever you plan for after the war, you are invited to make good use of the experience and practical ability of the Sidney organization. Eighty-five progressive years in the business are at your service in an advisory capacity, and as suppliers of efficient, labor-saving equipment. . . . Write us as to what you

have in mind. We'll be thinking about it in the meantime, and will be in a better position to make suggestions when the time comes.

Meanwhile, save materials for war by using old machines whenever possible, and by giving them the best of care. Call Sidney when broken parts can't be fixed. Orders for repair parts get our very best service.



THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED MILLS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 12, 1944

PASTURAGE of good volume is helping to relieve the feed scarcity of many sections notwithstanding the experts warned us the famine was yet to come.

BOX CARS are scarce. Keep them running, so you may have the privilege of loading the same cars a second and third time. Delay at any point reduces the railroads' transporting ability.

DOUBTLESS many old lines of railroad need new ballast, but trying to ballast any line with grain that will grade contract is inexcusable. Cooper each box car carefully so all of your shipment will reach the scale hopper at destination. It insures better returns.

THE UNUSUAL surplus of aluminum and magnesium will gradually depress the prices prevailing in the open market and enable manufacturers of machinery to supply stronger machines. The use of the lighter materials in reinforcing concrete structures should greatly reduce the weight of every new storage plant as well as the cost.

TRUCKERS can be made to contribute a little toward the maintenance of the regular elevator by a fair charge (at least \$1.00) for weighing each load.

AFTER the election next November it will still be possible for the grain merchants to point out to the lawmakers the advisability of getting the government out of the grain business.

ALFALFA DEHYDRATING plants have proved so profitable many new installations have been installed this season and the chickens are sure to have more attractive feed next winter.

PRICE CONTROL is not so desirable as speakers at recent trade conventions would have us believe. Ceilings have not been with us long enough to develop their harmful results. With a ceiling set too low there will eventually be none of the commodity involved obtainable in the markets. With a ceiling set too high the buyers will retire. No human intelligence is equal to the free play of supply and demand in adjusting the price.

JULY AND AUGUST are the busiest months of the year for most country grain elevators, hence it is natural that these plants should have more trouble from fire than at any other period of the year, so it is all-important that every elevator operator keep his elevator, as well as its contents, completely covered by fire insurance and watch carefully so as to safeguard the property against all the known fire hazards. Reducing the fire losses automatically reduces the cost of fire insurance.

THE WHEAT FIELDS of the Pacific Northwest have one hazard that is almost unknown in the wheat growing areas of the rest of the country. The chinch bug, the corn borer, the Hessian fly, the green bug, black rust and many other destructive insects and diseases reduce the wheat crops of the Middle States, but the fire fiend takes large fields of ripe grain in the Northwest. The latest destructive blaze comes from Northwest Oregon where 20,000 acres were burned in spite of the vigorous attempts of 1,000 fire fighters to stop the destruction.

SCARCITY of manpower is delaying the unloading of boxcars at storage elevators in the winter wheat belt and thereby increasing the boxcar famine. While railroads have 43,444 cars ordered, the car manufacturers are unable to get steel and wood to make new cars, so every industry needing transportation to function normally is slowed down. The Texas regional W.L.B. has authorized a temporary payment of 75 cts. per hour to loaders and unloaders at five grain elevators in Lubbock and Amarillo in hope of expediting the movement of the large crop.

SHUTTING OFF the main switch in elevators effects a material reduction in the fire hazards of the plant, so many operators have long made it a practice to shut off the current every night whether the house has been in operation during the day or not.

A DIRTY ELEVATOR is a real mecca for most of the grain infesting insects which hide in dark corners and crevices. Modern exterminating remedies are so effective there is little excuse in any elevator remaining infested even though the bugs multiply rapidly.

MAILING LISTS which are not changed and corrected every day prove most wasteful. The changes effected during recent months in the operators of country elevators demand that corrections be made almost continuously if direct by mail solicitations are to be effective.

WHEN YOU see a box car leaking grain in transit, write us the initial, the car number, its direction or train by which it is being transported. All the essential facts will help your fellow shipper to authenticate his claim for loss of grain in transit. It may cost you a postal card but the shipper whose grain is used for ballasting tracks will suffer a heavy loss.

THE RETIRING president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n in his address published elsewhere calls merited attention to the service of the seed trade in creating value for the grower who would have been paid hardly anything for his seed crops without the cleaning and separating machinery so highly developed by the seed trade under our American system of free private enterprise.

GRAIN BUYERS whose tester kettles have been enlarged through users carelessly dropping beam into kettle and thereby increasing its capacity, should not overlook the fact that the change has destroyed the accuracy of any tests made with the kettle. Kettles which are not thoroughly scoured occasionally will show a discrepancy that will often prove most expensive to buyers who depend upon dirty equipment for test weights.

LOAN RATES on wheat have been increased 7c per bushel, thus making the National average of about \$1.35 per bushel at the farm on 1944 wheat. While this change is made by the W.F.A., with the approval of the Director of *Economic Stabilization*, it makes every dealer wonder why so many changes are being made without fully explaining the reason. Each change gives fear of other changes to all owners, yet the Director of *Stabilization* is credited with the change. The more frequent and the greater the changes made, has anything but a stabilizing influence.

KEEPING THE elevator fully equipped with modern fire-fighting facilities as well as fully insured, makes the elevator operator a more welcome borrower at the bank.

RELEASE of aluminum and other not needed metals for civilian use will help to maintain the efficiency of the civilian population in production of materials for war needed at the front.

SCREECHING BEARINGS are calling for lubrication, and after a bountiful supply of oil is given the bearing it needs vigilant watching as fire often breaks out long after machinery has stopped running.

THE WATER barrel and fire bucket have the double recommendation of simplicity and immediate availability. Anyone can use them. They make it possible to extinguish many a fire before it gets a good start.

OFFICERS of grain dealers associations need and welcome constructive suggestions from members as to what matters are best handled by organized effort of the ass'n. Do not unload the entire burden on the secretary.

PROOF of weight loaded into the car at point of origin is the one thing needful in prosecuting a claim for loss in transit. The railroads now are making money and the claim agents are fair; but they must have something substantial to warrant paying a claim.

THE PLACE to store grain is nearest the point of production Frank H. Peavey once said, "before transportation costs have been incurred." This has its application now to the wheat crops of Oklahoma and Kansas. Keep the wheat back on the farm to be shipped later in an orderly manner.

ONE western concern has learned that it is unwise to hedge a big line of corn in a futures market that has not a large area from which to draw on to fill contracts. Even in a market having a large volume of trade it is wise to get out of the nearby future forty days before expiration, to escape a possible squeeze.

IT IS a good sign that the bureaucrats seem to have adopted the practice of sending up trial balloons to get the reaction of the trade or the public before making new regulations effective. Weeks have passed without the issuance of the promised order. Evidently there was no public demand, or decided opposition. Now we hear that another amendment to war food order No. 9 is "awaiting final signature" altho details of the order are given advance publicity. Evidently the officeholders are beginning to learn that issuance of orders in the manner of Hitler only make their jobs less secure.

MANY an old elevator of cribbed construction has taken on new value since lumber has become scarce. Look around. It may pay to buy the old wood elevator just to take it down and build new cribbed bins.

GRADUALLY rising prices accompanied by a large inventory of grain unhedged has made some large profits for elevator companies whose directors abhor hedging as speculation. The same policy pursued in a bear market will convert expected profits into losses.

WHEN the specification of number of men employed is thrown out of the "area of production" definition by the Supreme Court grain elevator operators who certainly are within the area of production and therefore exempt, will be very much interested to know the new definition that must be drafted by the Wage and Hour Division to limit the area. The National Grain Trade Council did succeed in having the number of men increased from 7 to 10. Any elevator receiving grain direct from the farm, regardless of distance or number of men employed, should be held to be within the area of production.

WHEAT IN large volume is being piled on the ground in the Southwest, not only at country stations but also on the farms where it was grown, all because the Draft Boards have so reduced the manpower supply the storage elevators of the country are unable to unload cars and send them back to the country for another load. Southwest markets have been embargoed not because the railroads have not enough cars to transport the crop, but because manpower is not available to unload the cars when they have reached the terminal markets. The many factors entering into the easy marketing of grain must all be considered if the large crop is to be given quick handling at the terminal markets.

Tell Prospects What You Have to Sell

A country elevator operator without a sign facing every avenue of approach, clearly explaining the service he offers, is sadly lacking in an active desire to serve his community. It pays to let everyone know what you are prepared to do and to impress each with your earnest desire to serve. If you handle sidelines, do not keep that fact to yourself, prospective customers may think you are ashamed of it. Advertise your various activities in your local newspaper and by mail.

Invite all to come in with a frequency that will convince them you really welcome callers, then exhibit your goods in a way to convince callers with your full confidence in the quality of the merchandise you offer. Keep telling them. The more enthusiasm you

display in your business, the more confidence you will inspire in others.

Warning for Oats Handlers

Growers of new rust resisting varieties of oats which have been accepted with great acclaim, bring with harvest a new hazard that will necessitate all oat buyers watching their bins most vigilantly, and the Extension Agronomist of Iowa State College has issued a special warning calling attention to the fact that the new varieties contain a higher percentage of moisture than has been common in the old varieties, so naturally the new grain if binned without drying or aerating is likely to become musty and may go out of condition.

The new oats must be drier than has been usual with the old varieties because the new grain is heavier and contains a lower percentage of hulls and pack more solidly in the bin. The new rust resistant varieties cannot be safely binned if they contain more than 14% moisture. The new varieties have a heavier stem which does not dry out so quickly, but carries sap to the heads until they are filled. It is very evident that dealers who have long made it a practice to bin large quantities of oats at harvest will, of necessity, watch every bin and inspect the oats frequently lest the new grain goes out of condition.

Congress Passes Buck to President

Practical jokers in the House and Senate outdid themselves in drafting the law that extends price control, by inserting in the law an instruction to the President and at the same time including a clause that makes it impossible for the President to carry out the instruction, which is "to take all lawful action to assure that the farm producer receives not less than parity."

Members of the farm bloc evidently sought to place themselves in position to receive the acclaim of their farmer constituents for having instructed the President to see that the farmer got full parity. Anything the President does in this direction will redound to the credit of the Congressmen. That failure to take action will reflect on the President may have been in the minds of some of his congressional enemies.

The joker lies in the use of the words "lawful action"; and in the section of the bill shutting off subsidy thru R.F.C. funds. In fact, the President has no more authority than he had before, and neither have the government agencies.

The direction is meaningless, altho some grain market speculators have seized upon it as a pretext to bull the wheat market on the theory that power is conferred on the President to buy vast quantities of wheat for the purpose of raising the price to parity.

Kansas City Wheat Embargo

The Ass'n of American Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission placed an embargo effective at midnight, July 10, on shipments of wheat to Kansas City, Mo., except by permit.

Standing in the elevator yards were 4,800 cars, and 2,280 cars more arrived during the day. Gunnard Johnson said that unless more man power could be obtained only about 900 cars per day could be unloaded.

The day after the embargo went into effect the Kansas City permit committee requested the authorities to modify it to allow unrestricted movement of wheat direct from country points to Kansas City, while requiring permits on wheat for spot sale or storage reconsigning or diverted to Kansas City from Enid, Wichita, Salina, Topeka, Wellington, Hutchinson, Dodge City, Great Bend, Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph.

The permit system governing movement of wheat to Kansas City, ordered into effect at midnight Monday, was modified July 12 by the Association of American Railroads to the extent that all wheat shipped direct from country points may move without restriction and without procurement of permits. An amendment allows the unrestricted movement of shipments into Kansas City, except from eleven interior terminals and subterminals.

Loan Rate on Wheat Up 7 Cents

The re-enacted price control law recently approved by the President directed the administration to take lawful action to assure growers of basic crops parity prices.

As a step in this direction the Administration raised the loan level on wheat, which has been ruling at 85 per cent of parity, to 90 per cent.

The loan program already has been in effect, and those growers who made loans can obtain an additional 7 cents, retroactively.

The national average under the increase will be \$1.35 per bushel on the farm. At the following markets the new rates are as follows, with the 1943 rate in parentheses:

Chicago and St. Louis, \$1.56 (\$1.43), basis No. 1 hard, red or northern spring.

Minneapolis, \$1.53 (\$1.42), basis No. 1 dark northern spring.

Portland, Ore., \$1.46 (\$1.30), basis No. 1 soft or western white.

Louisville, \$1.58 (\$1.45), basis No. 1 red or hard.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, \$1.67 (\$1.54), basis No. 1 red, hard or soft white.

Kansas City and Omaha, \$1.51 (\$1.38), basis No. 1 hard or red.

Gulf points, \$1.59 (\$1.45), basis No. 1 hard or red.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Nine Wisconsin concerns have made settlement recently with the O.P.A. for alleged violation of ceiling price regulations.

Payments made to the government were: Garver's Supply Co., Madison, \$2,089; Dane County Co-operative Farm Supply Co., Madison, \$369.20; Deerfield Farmers Co-operative, Deerfield, \$262.50; Farmers Store, Mineral Point, \$65.46; Graper Feed & Fuel Co., Lake Mills, \$35; Farmer Supply, Lake Mills, \$20; Edgerton Feed & Seed Mill, Edgerton, \$29.50; Cambridge Feed & Seed Co., Cambridge, \$20.56, and New Glarus Feed & Seed Co., New Glarus, \$40.

The district office of the O.P.A. at Raleigh, N. C., reports that mixed feed dealers have been checked in 15 counties and violators turned over to local price panels. On overcharges amounting to \$4,322.20 74 voluntary refunds have been made. Mixed feed prices in eastern North Carolina have fallen as a result 5 to 25 per cent.

Flaxseed Restrictions Lifted

The War Food Administration (in Amendment 3 to War Food Order 94) has removed the restrictions on the purchase and acceptance of delivery of 1943 crop flaxseed by crushers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Crushers in these states have acquired sufficient quantities of flaxseed to permit their continuous operation until 1944 crop flaxseed will be available.

Broom Corn Regulations of O.P.A.

Effective July 3 the O.P.A. requires all producers to deliver an invoice or other document to the purchaser containing the following information: (1) the seller's name and address, (2) the buyer's name and address, (3) the price charged, (4) quantity shipped, and (5) if the broom corn is shed-cured, a statement to that effect. In addition, if the sale is on a delivered basis, the point of shipment, point of delivery and the permissible addition for freight must be shown. The purchaser is required to keep the invoice, and the producer is required to keep a copy of it for inspection by O.P.A.

At the same time, O.P.A. pointed out that splitting deliveries and switching direct field sales to warehouse sales are devices in violation of the broom corn pricing regulation.

Much Damaged Corn Arriving

Corn arriving at Chicago for several weeks past has contained a considerable percentage of damage, according to A. C. Ahlman, acting chief of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department. Inspector J. F. Ratza states that the corn is heating, musty, with some blue eye; that in this weather corn containing 15 or 16 per cent moisture will heat if let lie without elevator facilities. In their opinion it is evident that elevators in the country are loading old corn from the bottoms of the bins on farms, which accounts for much of the irregularity in grading.

Records of the Board of Trade Grain Sampling Department show that during June corn arriving has contained 1.5 to 2 per cent more moisture than during June, 1943. Andrew Heerlein, chief deputy, states there is considerable blue mold due to excessive moisture, and there seems to be more damaged corn than last year.

Ceilings on Wheat Sold by Grower

Should the price of wheat advance from present levels to the ceiling prices the following regulations by the O.P.A. will govern sales of wheat by the producer:

Sec. 4 of M.P.R. 487, (a) The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the sale of any wheat by a producer shall be as follows:

(1) If delivered to the purchaser at the farm where grown, the formula price at the nearest interior rail point less 4½ cents per bushel.

(2) If delivered to a commercial elevator or warehouse at an interior point, the formula price at that point less 3 cents per bushel.

(3) If delivered to the purchaser loaded aboard a rail car at the point of loading, the formula price at such point of loading less 1 cent per bushel.

(4) If delivered to the purchaser loaded aboard a rail car after movement by rail the formula price at the interior rail point of loading, plus seller's transportation cost from the point of loading to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(5) If delivered to the purchaser at any other point, the formula price at the interior rail loading point nearest to the point of production less 4½ cents per bushel, plus the seller's transportation cost to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(b) If the purchaser performs any services connected with the growing, harvesting, collecting from field or assembling at point on the farm where available for ready transportation from the farm, the reasonable value of all such services must be deducted in paying the appropriate maximum price hereinbefore set forth.

Elevators Need More Margin to Cover Costs

Grover M. Simpson of Salina, Kan., at the recent meeting of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, tried to bring home to country elevator operators the fact that most of them are buying grain at a price which does not leave them enough margin to cover the cost of operation.

This may seem odd to many persons but the facts are that they are handling their grain for nothing and making their money off of storing grain, the feed business, the gasoline business and other side lines.

The trouble with most of us, according to Sec'y J. F. Moyer, is that "we are inclined to overlook many of the items of cost." It was agreed at the meeting that 3 to 4 cents a bushel was the average buying margin for Kansas elevators over a 5-year period; that 100,000 bus. was a good average year's business for such a plant, and that \$6,000 probably represented an average value for such a plant, the costs of which will average as follows:

Salary, manager, \$150 per month.....	\$1800
Helper, 2 month @ \$100 per month.....	200
Shrinkage, .5%, basis \$1 per bus. value....	500
Depreciation of plant, 5% on \$6,000 value.	300
Repairs on plant.....	100
Interest on average inventory investment \$3000 @ 6%, including bank service charges	180
Elevator and office supplies.....	50
Telephone and telegraph.....	100
Utilities (water, lights, power and fuel)...	250
Inspection, weighing and protein (70 cars @ \$2.65)	185
Bond premium	25
Workmen's compensation	36
Public liability insurance.....	20
Social security	20
Insurance on building.....	75
Insurance on grain stock.....	50
Taxes on building.....	175
Taxes on grain.....	50
Advertising	60
Donations	50
Miscellaneous expense	105
Audit and legal expense.....	75

Total\$4406

On the basis of 100,000 bus., the operator of this average plant will find his actual cost of operation has been \$0.04406 per bushel. This is the actual cost and does not include any profit whatsoever. For those who are not making their plant pay Sec'y Moyer suggests they analyze carefully each of these items of expense and then try to set buying margin where it will take care of expenses plus a reasonable profit, which must be had since the above figures do not include any cost item for interest on investments in the plant.

Annulment of Corporation Charter

Jefferson, S. D.—The Supreme Court of Dakota on Apr. 7 decided in favor of defendant Farmers Union Co-operative Brokerage, Inc., in the suit brought by Farmers Union Co-operative of Jefferson to recover taxes on a stock of merchandise and fixtures at Sioux City, Ia., sold by Brokerage on Mar. 31, 1941. Taxes as of Jan. 1 were assessed Apr. 30. Buyer of the entire stock paid the tax to avoid distraint.

The state's attorney of McCook County brought suit to annul the charter of Brokerage, Inc., organized to handle farm machinery, wire, fencing, oil and gasoline, on the ground the company was no longer doing any business. Palisade Local No. 714 of Minnehaha County resisted dissolution, but the Supreme Court of South Dakota Apr. 7 affirmed the annulment.—13 N. W. Rep. 809.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Exemption Under Wage and Hour Act?

Grain & Feed Journals: We run a grain elevator and a general farm supply, feed and coal business. We employ eight persons, including the general manager. How do the existing wage and hour laws apply to us?—H. L. Co.

Ans.: Effective "April 1, 1941, establishments employing ten or fewer workers in processing certain agricultural commodities have been exempt from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Sec. 7 (c) and Sec. 13 (a) (10), when the establishment handles products from farms in the general vicinity."

The specification of 10 or fewer workers is not in the law; and the right of the bureaucracy to enact such a law has been challenged and is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, two of the lower courts having ruled adversely to the Wage and Hour Division.

Wages of exempt employees can be raised or lowered without permission of the War Labor Board.

There is no blanket exemption for all the employees of an establishment. It depends on what the individual is doing. The unit of time is the work-week; and it may be possible to have exempt and non-exempt employees; or an employee may be exempt one week and covered the following or preceding week.

On and after Feb. 7, 1944, the law provides that every employee engaged in interstate commerce or necessary to the production of goods for interstate commerce in the wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution industries shall be paid at least 40 cents an hour and at least time and one-half for overtime after 40 hours a week, unless specifically exempt.

The regulations recently issued by the War Labor Board provide that increases may be made by employers of eight or fewer, with certain exceptions.

Claim for Loss in Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: Recently we have had two cars of corn and one car of beans unloaded in Chicago and upon receiving the weights on them we find them all short, and the car condition report shows leaking due to a shifted grain door.

We have called and written the C. & E. I. Ry. trying to find out what door was shifted, why it was that way, etc., but we have never got an answer from them. In other words they seem to want to keep it a secret.

The railroad wants to settle for 50 per cent. Now, our question is would it do us any good to fight this thru and how one would go about fighting it. The railroad seems to imply that because we do not keep a continuous record of the scale reading, that something might be wrong with the scale tickets we do print. However our wagon scale weights will show that we actually paid for so much corn and we did not receive this much on the car unloading weights.

We are cooping the cars the way we have always done, and this is the first time in six years we have ever had anything like this. And then to have three cars within two months, it just doesn't look right.—Davis Grain Co., Dale C. Davis, manager, Pittwood, Ill.

Ans.: It narrows down to who is responsible for a leak if the grain door shifts.

Section 8 of I.C.C. Docket 9009 in Note D states "Where shippers install grain doors and cooper cars, in accordance with the carrier's specifications they [the shippers] will not be held responsible for loss resulting from defects in material furnished by the carrier or from inadequacy of the carrier's specifications for the use of same, provided this shall not be interpreted to relieve a shipper from the results of his own negligence."

From the foregoing it becomes a question of fact for a jury. Juries have been known to de-

cide in favor of shipper when shipper's evidence of weight loaded was no better than in this case.

If rough handling of cars on track caused the grain doors to shift it would be no fault of the shipper's.

It is possible that if the shipper starts suit he will be able to collect the full amount.

Buyers of Corn Cobs?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am interested in a list of users of corn cobs. What would be paid for them if ground and loaded in a car f.o.b. our track?—Davis Grain Co., H. A. Davis, manager, Arthur, Ill.

Ans.: Corn cobs are bought by the Quaker Oats Co. and Chas. P. Noel, Covington, Tenn.

Canadian Feed Mfrs. Meet

J. G. Davidson, feed administrator of the Dominion, spoke on the 1944 feed outlook at the annual meeting of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which was held at St. Adele Lodge, St. Adele, Que.

Other speakers were Dr. Adrien Morin, G. Scott Brooks, W. R. White, D. Johnson and J. McAnsch.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

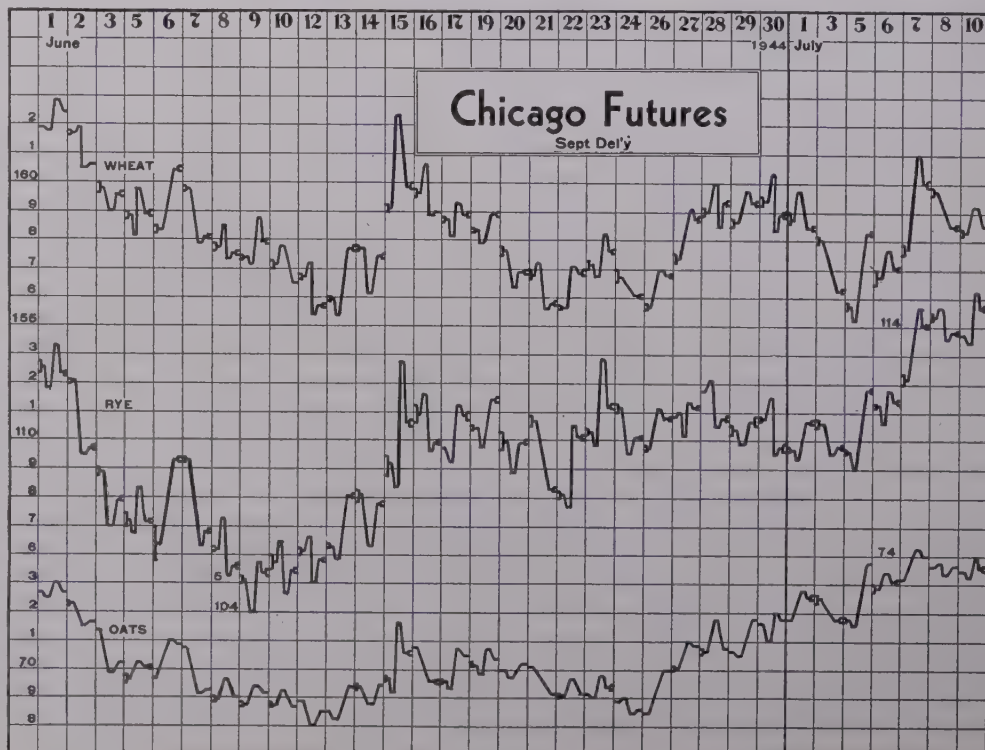
As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,958
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr. 29	26,815	1,450	15,821	46,736
May 6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
May 13	28,716	1,466	15,590	41,239
May 20	31,257	1,600	16,022	39,186
May 27	34,739	1,473	16,944	38,200
June 3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
June 10	39,285	1,443	18,112	39,776
June 17	38,140	1,432	18,480	39,584
June 24	43,631	1,457	20,393	41,499
July 1	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196
July 8	49,137	1,440	20,710	37,275

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
	High	Low	28	29	30	1	3	5	6	7	8	10	11
Chicago	171 1/2	155 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/4	158 1/2	158 1/2	156 1/4	158 1/4	157	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Minneapolis	163 1/2	150 1/4	156 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	153 1/4	155 1/2	154	157 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Kansas City	171 1/2	148 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	150 1/2	149 3/4	152 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2
Duluth, durum	162 1/2	153 1/4	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157	154 1/2	156	155 1/2	158	156 1/2	156	157 1/2
Milwaukee	171 1/2	155 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	159	158 1/2	156 1/4	158 1/4	157	160	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Chicago	134	104	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	114	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Minneapolis	125 1/2	102 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Winnipeg, October	130 1/2	104 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Chicago	78 1/2	68	70 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/4	73 1/4	73	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chicago	125 1/4	108 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113	115	114 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2



New Varieties the Superintendent Should Know

[By Arthur C. Larson of Hallett & Carey Co. Read by F. Maynard Losie before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

The new varieties of grain to be handled by the elevator superintendents of Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Buffalo, N. Y., and possibly Chicago will present some interesting conditions in their handling thru the high-speed modern elevators.

A NEW WHEAT known as Rival, developed for our northwest farmers as a rust-resistant variety; also the new Mida wheat coming from the same parentage with the introduction of Hope wheat into its structure. These have developed a very loose-bran wheat, which under high speed handling, and particularly houses that have the new unloading equipment may find this wheat having the appearance of scouring.

These two varieties can cause no end of trouble if we should run into a year when smut is prevalent. The brush end, as well as the loose bran, will pick up smut readily and give it a heavy smut appearance. The smut adheres also to the bran coat, which is very loose, and will carry a very distinct odor if not carefully handled. This is going to be one of the problems that superintendents are going to be everlastingly on their guard against—a smut condition as well as this scouring problem if the grain is handled on one of the speed legs in the unloading operations.

Another new wheat known as Pilot, which has been developed to substitute for the Ceres wheat, a rust-resistant variety as far as the farmer is concerned. It has the appearance of winter wheat and can very easily be confused with winter wheat where both winter and spring wheat are handled in the same house. This wheat, while it does not have the loose bran coat of Rival and Mida, also could involve a smut problem, although the bran coat is considerably more compact, and the scouring problem would be of much concern.

Then there is also a wheat known as Regent, rust resistant, a substitute for the old Reward wheat, has many of the same characteristics, has a very tightly knitted bran coat, a dark red appearance and could be confused with red durum if not too familiar with those varieties. However, it is an ideal wheat so far as the terminal superintendent is concerned and handles very nicely.

BARLEY: There are several new varieties of barley that have become producing factors in the Northwest and which could find their way easily into the eastern terminal markets, and might be quite confusing to a superintendent in his first experience. The first of the new varieties is known as Plush barley. It is not a malting type but could be mixed or blended with Wisconsin 38 and some barley experts would have difficulty in recognizing this new variety. It is a smooth-awn, or beard, variety, has a rounder berry than Wisconsin 38, has the rough appearance on the back, the same as the Wisconsin 38 but the underside differs in that the entire underside of Plush barley is extremely rough while Wisconsin 38 has a smooth underside. This barley is not considered a good malting type. There will be a considerable amount of it coming from North Dakota this year, some will be mixed and some will be coming as a cargo of straight Plush barley.

A new substitute barley for Trebi has a smooth beard, the appearance of the Manchurian types, is a very poor malting type but could be blended quite successfully and detection after mixing would be difficult. This particular barley does not have the long, thin berry of the Trebi, nor does it carry the blue, steely appearance that you find in the old Trebi type.

Another variety of barley that will be in the

picture so far as the elevator superintendent is concerned is known as "L" barley. It was selected from Manchurian barley; it varies slightly from the barley we know as Manchurian, as the underside of the Manchurian barley is inclined to be quite rough on the awn or beard end, whereas this "L" barley does not possess that roughness on the underside.

A new barley that has been developed and released in the state of Minnesota that will be prominent possibly next year is known as Mars. It is a very thin berry, not good for malting, but can be blended and mixed very successfully in malting barley without detection. This barley was developed for feed and distributed as feed. Later on it will be moving in carload quantities into the terminals and it is a barley that so far as the elevator superintendent is concerned will be one of his dreams for mixing or blending.

OATS: A number of varieties of oats, definitely in the picture, are going to cause a considerable amount of trouble for the superintendents. The varieties that are going to be produced in quantity this year are Vicland, Tama, and Boone, and are oats that if moist are going to heat very quickly in the bin. Their bran coating is porous and carries water with deception. They cannot be neglected after once placed in a house because the oat itself carries considerably more oil in the germ than the older varieties we have been accustomed to handle and with the least amount of surplus moisture you will find them bin burnt in a relatively short time. Superintendents handling quantities of these varieties, if we go into a fall with rainy conditions, had better watch their bin temperatures.

FLAX: Several new varieties of flax are going to be pronounced. Rather a sizable production of Golden flax that is going to come

in mixed form and this variety when not damp is warehouseable.

A new flax that may cause you some concern has a white tip end. This is not damage in the flax, it is grown that way. The particular parental structure carries this white tip and that flax will be known as Victory flax.

I have tried to point out the outstanding characteristics of the various new grains that we as superintendents are to handle, some of them intensely interesting from a storage standpoint, and others may cause severe headaches if not carefully studied when they begin to arrive for unloading.

Tax Exemption May Break Down Private Enterprise

By P. R. O'BRIEN, former pres. Chicago Board of Trade, before Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n

I have just returned from a trip to our great Southwest producing area. During the course of this and numerous other trips I have conferred with many people in the grain and allied trades.

One universal complaint is against the unfair advantages which the co-operative movement has compared with private trades. It has in many instances eliminated the smaller country elevator operators and feed dealers thruout the country.

Let it be distinctly understood that I am in no way antagonistic to the co-operative movement in general. In fact, I am a member of the Cherry Co-operative up in Door County, Wisconsin, where my farm is located. I have for many years sold my production thru this organization. But when I see so many private operators who are selling out to co-operatives, claiming that they cannot compete with them due to their tax exemption and preferential treatment by the government, it alarms me. How far will this pendulum swing in the post-war period?

No one can blame farmers for banding together to buy in quantity at wholesale prices. But if this trend is carried out to the ultimate, it could cause complete elimination of the middleman who always has been a very sustaining factor in our economy. If this should happen, it would no doubt mean such a loss to the government in income taxes that it would result in the tax load becoming so heavy on those left who pay taxes that our whole system of private enterprise might well break down.

Please do not regard me as a defeatist for touching upon not too cheerful topics. By nature I am an optimist and I have utmost faith that our country is going to pull thru victoriously in the trying days ahead. I have faith in the American people and our American way of life, and last but not least, I have faith in that splendid body of men who make up and handle the delicate mechanism of the grain marketing machinery.

This will be my last public address as president of the Chicago Board of Trade. As many of you know, I am resigning from that office on July 1. The sole reason for my retirement is that I want to devote my time wholly to the agricultural pursuit I love so much and to which I have been able to give but very little of my time. Incidentally, I am not going to join the ranks of the so-called gentlemen farmers because, due to labor shortage in the area where my farm is located, I intend to become just one of the farm hands, putting in probably twelve or more hours a day the hard way.

New President of SOGES

Herbert C. Brand, Supt. of the Quaker Oats Elevators at Cedar Rapids, Ia., has succeeded R. B. Pow of Fort William, Ont., as president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. Mr. Brand has long served the society as a member of its executive family and taken a deep interest in its safety work, in fact his participation in the annual safety contests has brot him several valued prizes.



Herbert C. Brand, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres.-elect SOGES

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

A Bigger Car of Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: We note with interest on page 464 the comment on the heaviest load of oats.

On Mar. 19, 1943, we received G.N. 43534 loaded with 132,740 pounds of oats, or 4,148:04 bus., which is the Minneapolis record, from available information.—J. H. Roschen, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Lake City, Minn.

The Fickle Wheat Market

Grain & Feed Journals:—Don't recall ever going into a new wheat crop with as much uncertainty as to values as we are encountering this year. Several weeks back it was felt that soft wheat would be selling at ceiling levels, with hard wheat at a slight discount under the ceiling, but for the past few weeks, the market has turned weak and mills, who at one time were willing to pay the ceiling, are now holding off awaiting further developments and soft wheat is now selling under the ceiling and all wheat may and could sell at the loan value. The terminals, in years past, would flood the country elevators with card bids, but today there are very few terminal elevators and mills making bids on wheat for prompt July or August shipments.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y Missouri Grain and Feed Ass'n.

CCC Will Pay 6 Cents Over Loan Price

Grain & Feed Journals: There is never a dull moment in the grain trade. Washington policies are changed so suddenly and often without notice that it is becoming more difficult to have opinions as to the future. There was an overnight item from Washington to the effect that maximum effectiveness in supporting prices could only be obtained if the government kept market operators guessing. If this is their theory and purpose, they are certainly accomplishing their aims, because only yesterday we had been informed that the buying operations which had taken place a few days ago were all routine by way of accumulating larger quantities of wheat for the feeding program; but present indications are that the government might become a rather important private trader in acquiring large quantities of wheat, possibly in an effort to hold the price level close to parity.

It was announced July 7 that, subject to further notice, CCC would pay 6 cents over the wheat loan price for wheat either at terminal or sub-terminal points, and this was responsible for quite a sharp advance in the market. It was also intimated that there might be an increased loan rate from 85 to 90 per cent of parity, which if put into effect would mean an increase of about 7 cents a bushel in the national average. At the present time this loan rate at Chicago is \$1.49 a bushel based on 85 per cent of parity. Should the higher rate prevail, it would boost the loan to \$1.56.

Naturally a good deal of speculation was indulged in as to what the CCC might do if the higher loan is granted. Possibly the present purchases of wheat are simply to tide over a temporary period in order to protect farmers, but in actual practice market values are several cents higher than the government bid, so that we have not heard of any purchases being made today at Chicago or in the southwest.

There is some question as to whether a premium would be paid for wheat over the higher

loan figure, because if this were a permanent policy it would very likely make the loan program rather ineffective. In other words, if wheat is placed in the loan at some terminal market for a period of six months or more, the accumulated charges of storage and preparing papers, etc., would amount to about 13 cents a bushel. Therefore, a large majority of farmers would likely sell their wheat if they could obtain a higher price than the loan rather than to impound it. In any case, with such uncertainties, one can only make conjectures, hoping that the rules of the game will be well enough explained so that our markets can function properly and hedging operations can continue to afford normal protection to country elevators, millers and all interested parties.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

Movement of Moisture in Stored Wheat

By F. C. FENTON, department of agricultural engineering, Kansas State College

When wheat contains only 12 per cent moisture it is dry enough to store safely in most types of bins. The danger line is above 13 per cent, and moisture content above this point will require special precautions to prevent heating. Altho a bin of wheat is dry enough for safe storage, moisture may increase to a harmful point thru a movement of moisture within the bin due to temperature changes.

When warm wheat is in the bin and the weather is growing colder, the surface of the wheat under the roof cools while the mass of wheat is still warm. Moisture tends to migrate from the warm to the cold grain and the top of the bin in the center gets wet and sometimes moulds. The moisture moves from the warm to the cool grain because of the lower vapor pressure of the cool grain.

This trouble was encountered recently in the storage of C.C.C. wheat in 2,750-bu. steel bins. This wheat was dry and had been stored for one year without loss or damage in farm bins or country elevators before being placed in the Commodity Credit bins. The movement of moisture from the warm center of the bin to the cold top surface raised the moisture content to 16 to 18 per cent, creating severe heating, moulding, and insect infestation.

Another example of moisture movement frequently noted is with a small ventilating flue in a mass of warm wheat. The flue acts as a cooling medium and causes moisture to migrate from the warm to the cool wheat. In experimental tests, wheat having 22 per cent moisture and moulding badly was found near a flue in a bin of wheat which had only 15 per cent mois-

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 17. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

July 19, 20. Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n, Floridan Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Aug. 14, 15. National Hay Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

ture. Similarly moisture in grain may collect on cold floors, concrete floors or steel floors which during the seasonal changes in temperature are much colder than the grain. These accumulations of moisture within a bin are more likely to occur in larger bins where because of the large mass of grain the temperature changes are slower.

From Abroad

North Africa has a surplus of wheat on this crop, available to feed the people of Italy.

India's rice crop is reported to be the largest in 20 years, at 2,287,000,000 bus.

New Zealand's wheat crop is estimated at 9,630,000 bus., against 7,400,000 bus. last year.

Argentina has shipped 16,000 tons of the 50,000 tons of wheat earmarked for Greek relief.

Argentina in 1943 used the following amounts of cereals for fuel: corn 2,650,000 tons, flaxseed 860,000 tons and wheat 730,000 tons.

Argentina's 1944 corn crop is officially estimated at 353,661,000 bus. against 1943 production of 76,459,000 bus., and 1942 output of 355,669,000 bus.

The Argentine Ministry of Public Works has taken over all the administrative and technical powers connected with the construction of grain elevators, hitherto held by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bureau for the Construction of Grain Elevators.

The dispute over the terms of sale of Argentine grain has now been settled. As a result of vigorous representations made to the Argentine Government by the combined grain and milling industry of this country, backed by the British Government, the former has agreed to allow offers to be made on f.a.q. terms as formerly.—*Corn Trade News.*

Australia's wheat acreage is expected to show only a slight increase over the 8,300,000 acres sown last year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The original goal of 9,000,000 acres is not likely to be met because of unfavorable weather conditions during the first part of 1944, continued shortages of farm labor and a serious shortage of superphosphates.

Without having as yet disclosed what plans it has in mind for the complete reformation of the Argentine grain handling and storage system, the Government has been quietly taking possession of the grain elevators in the principal ports. The plants in Rosario have now been added to those of Buenos Aires and La Plata already transferred to the Grain & Elevator Board for operation.—Argentine Correspondent of Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"Australian wheat stocks at the beginning of June totalled 169,600,000 bus. which 41,000,000 bus. were sold. The rate of export of wheat and flour is well maintained. New export prices of wheat announced by the Australian Wheat Board are \$1.22 a bushel for bagged and \$1.14 bulk to certain destinations. To other destinations where strong competition is met the export price has been fixed at \$1.01 a bushel bagged, and 93 cents bulk."—Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Embargoes on Southwest Markets

Floyd Hague, permit agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Enid, Okla., ordered an embargo, effective at 7 a.m., July 4, on shipments of wheat into Enid.

Special permits will be issued for shipments to those elevators that have sufficient manpower to unload cars rapidly. In the Enid territory are 2,800 cars loaded with wheat.

Wheat can be shipped to Fort Worth, Dallas, Amarillo, Plainview, Hereford and Lubbock, Tex., only by special permits issued by designated Interstate Commerce Commission agents.

Compana and Glacier Barley

By S. C. LITZENBERGER, associate agronomist Montana Agricultural Experiment Station

Barley is rapidly becoming one of the most important grain feed crops in Montana. As a result of the State-Wide Production Capacity Study made at Bozeman during the summer of 1943 to assist the War Food Administration in developing the food production program, the suggested acreage of barley for 1944 was set at 550,000. This is an increase of 185 per cent over the 1930-1939 average and is 100,000 acres more than for any other grain feed crop. Assuming that prevailing prices and normal yields were obtained for the suggested acreage in 1944, the Montana barley crop would be worth about \$11,000,000. This is more than nine times the average value of the crop obtained during 1930-1939.

On the basis of information obtained by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, one major reason for the sudden shift to increased barley production in place of oats or wheat as a feed crop is that barley has produced more feed per acre in terms of total digestible nutrients than oats and hard red spring wheat on irrigated land; and more than oats, hard red spring wheat, and winter wheat on non-irrigated land in Montana.

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station has released for production two superior barley varieties, Compana and Glacier. Compana was released in 1941 to replace Horn as a recommended variety for production on the non-irrigated lands of the state. During the past season it was estimated that Compana was grown on approximately 35 per cent of the barley acreage in the state. Glacier was released in 1943 to replace Trebi for the irrigated and the more moist non-irrigated lands of the state. Foundation seed of this variety was distributed to the Montana Seed Grower's Association for the production of registered seed in 1943.

ORIGIN OF VARIETIES.—Both of these two new barley varieties are of hybrid origin. They were developed co-operatively by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The testing and releasing of these varieties was done by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station while the original crosses and plant selections were made by H. V. Harlan and H. V. Florell of the United States Department of Agriculture. Compana was one of many selections made at Aberdeen, Idaho by H. V. Harlan in 1929 from a tenth-generation composite of 32 different crosses designated as Composite Cross (C. I. 4116). Manchuria, Hannchen, Trebi, Svanhals, Deficiens, Smooth Awn, Gatami, Lion, White Smyrna, Coast, and Meloy were used as parents at least once in forming the composite of the hybrid population. There is no way to determine which two varieties were the parents of the selection which was later named Compana. Glacier was selected at Moscow, Idaho, by H. V. Florell in 1931 from the fifth generation of a cross between Atlas and Vaughn.

Both Compana and Glacier were among large numbers of selections made from the two combinations described above. These selections were first received and tested in Montana at the Central Montana Branch Station at Moccasin as part of the cooperative breeding program between the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of the continued good performance of Compana and later of Glacier, these two varieties rapidly passed through the various nursery and field-plot experiments which are conducted by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station before a variety is considered for release in the state. Of the many hundred varieties and selections tested in comparison with Trebi and Horn, the previously recommended varieties, Compana and Gla-

acier, were selected because of their superior combination of yield and other desirable characteristics.

Trebi originated from a plant selection made in 1907 from a mixed lot of barley introduced from Samsun, Asiatic Turkey.

COMPANA is a two-rowed, white-seeded, semi-smooth-awned, drought-resistant, early-maturing, high-yielding variety. The seeds are large, plump, and thin-hulled. The rachilla is long-haired. On non-irrigated land Compana averages 2 to 4 pounds higher test weight per bushel than Trebi or Glacier. The spike is mostly erect and during adverse growing conditions may be delayed or may fail to emerge entirely from the sheath or boot. Even when the spike fails to emerge from the sheath, relatively good yields may be obtained. It is resistant to loose smut [*Ustilago nuda* (Jens.) Kell. & Sw.] and moderately resistant to covered smut [*Ustilago hordei* (Pers.) Kell. & Sw.]. In field observations and in controlled experiments Compana has been less susceptible to attacks by grasshoppers than Horn, Trebi, and Glacier. Compana yields from one-tenth to one-third more grain per acre than Trebi on non-irrigated land. Under irrigation it yields equal to Trebi but is more susceptible to lodging. It grows about 2 to 3 inches shorter than Trebi. Compana matures about the same time as Trebi and is generally 4 days earlier than Horn.

GLACIER is a six-rowed, white-seeded, hulled, semi-smooth-awned variety with a relatively short, semi-dense spike. The seeds are medium-large in size and possess long-haired rachillas. It is early maturing, resistant to lodging, and high-yielding. In comparison with Trebi, Glacier lodges about three-fourths as much and yields about one-fourth to one-third more grain per acre. It grows about 2 inches taller than Trebi and has about the same test weight per bushel. It is highly resistant to covered smut, but is susceptible to loose smut.

TREBI is a six-rowed, hulled, rough-awned, early-maturing variety with a lax spike and large blue seeds. The rachilla hairs are short. The straw is rather short and weak. It is highly susceptible to covered-smut, but highly resistant to loose smut.

HORN is a two-rowed, hulled, rough-awned, late-maturing variety with medium-small, plump, white seeds. The rachilla hairs are short. The plants are tall and slender with rather long nodding spikes. It is moderately susceptible to covered smut and moderately resistant to loose smut.

TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.—Although growing conditions at Bozeman were favorable for high test weights, considerable variation existed in the different varieties. Of the two new barleys, Compana had the highest average weight per bushel in both the field plot and nursery experiments. The average weights per bushel were 50.6 pounds when grown in field plots and 52.5 pounds when grown in nursery experiments. In comparable tests Trebi averaged 46.9 and 50.6 pounds per bushel or 8 and 4 per cent less than Compana, respectively. For the same years, Glacier had about the same weight per bushel as Trebi. Horn was heavier than Compana.

On non-irrigated land at Havre and Moccasin, Compana also had a higher weight per bushel than Glacier and Trebi. For the four comparable years, 1940-1943, in nursery tests at Moccasin, Compana produced an average weight of 47.5 pounds while Glacier averaged 45.4 pounds. Compared to Trebi, the weights per bushel of Glacier and Compana were approximately 105 and 109 per cent of Trebi, respectively. At Havre, altho the average weights per bushel were slightly lower, the

same relative rank existed among varieties. Compana tested an average of 1.2 to 2.4 pounds more per bushel than Glacier, while Glacier and Trebi were about equal. At Huntley, Glacier and Compana were about the same in test weight but were 3 per cent heavier than Horn.

FEED VALUE.—In a feeding trial conducted with ten hogs in each of three lots by the Animal Industry Department of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station in 1943 to determine the relative feeding value of grain of Glacier, Compana, and Trebi grown under irrigation at Bozeman, Glacier and Compana produced slightly higher gains than Trebi with the same amount of feed consumed. On the basis of total feed consumed (grain of each variety and tankage for protein supplement) to produce 100 pounds of pork, Glacier- and Compana-fed lots consumed an average of 381.0 pounds and 386.3 pounds, respectively, while the animals in the Trebi-fed lot required an average of 402.4 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain.

MALTING QUALITY.—Co-operative malting experiments have been conducted between the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, and the United States Department of Agriculture with Compana and Glacier barley on irrigated land at Bozeman. As standards for comparison these new barleys were compared with Manchuria and Wisconsin No. 38, the present accepted malting varieties for quality. Malting experiments have been conducted annually with Compana since 1939, while the tests with Glacier began in 1941. On the basis of these tests Compana ranked good as a two-rowed malting variety. It averaged slightly lower in extract or total solubles than most malts made from two-rowed barleys. Compared with the six-rowed, standard varieties, Compana was superior to Wisconsin No. 38 for all factors and inferior to Manchuria for all factors except extract. Glacier ranked low in quality. It produced a malt with low diastatic power, hazy wort, low wort nitrogen, and only a moderate high extract content.

In preliminary experiments with Compana on non-irrigated land at the Havre, Huntley, and Moccasin Stations during 1943, the malts produced were inferior to those from Compana grown in irrigated land. The kernels were decidedly smaller, the extract lower, and the protein and diastatic power higher in the grain from the non-irrigated land.

For illustrations see outside front cover.

Washington News

The new price control law provides for 15 days' notice to farmers of new price regulations, before planting seasons, except on 1944 crops.

Chas. G. McClave has succeeded Allan Moore as head of the flour unit of the O.P.A. He has been industry consultant of E. J. Murphy, chief of the grain products branch of the W.F.A.

The Flour Millers Subsidy has been reduced by the Defense Supplies Corporation. Hard wheats ground into flour east of the Rocky Mountains now carry a 15.5c per bushel payment, down 3.5c from the 19c paid during June; durum rates of 13c are off 7.5c and soft wheat payments now are 4.5c, down 13.5c from last month. Rates on all wheats ground in the Pacific area are 19c, off 7c from the June level.

An Office of Labor Advisory Committee has been created by the W. P. B. The functions of the new office will be exercised jointly by a representative of the Office of Labor Production and by a representative of the Office of Manpower Requirements. Joseph D. Keenan is vice chairman in charge of Labor Production, and Clinton S. Golden is vice chairman for Manpower Requirements. The two vice chairmen will designate those who will direct the activities of the new office.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Nebraska City, Neb., July 1.—Harvest just starting; will be in full swing by July 4th or 5th; yield and quality look very promising.—Nebraska City Grain Exchange.

Lyons, Ind.—Wheat harvest is about over with an excellent crop. Corn is coming along nicely but needs rain badly. Unless it comes some corn will be hurt.—H. H. H.

Amarillo, Tex., July 1.—Last official estimate for Texas wheat crop was 61,095,000 bus., second largest crop in the history of the state, the record having been 67,983,000 bus. in 1931.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Pendleton, Ore.—An average Umatilla county wheat crop of 5.5 to 6 million bushels is predicted, as growers now prepare for the six-week harvest. Smaller yields per acre than the last three seasons, all bumper years, are expected.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—Stem rust has made its appearance in scattered areas but its development to date has been extremely slow. As the wheat crop in the heavy producing area is somewhat earlier than normal, there is some doubt that the rust constitutes a major hazard.—F. G. C.

Petersburg, Ind.—More than two-thirds of the wheat crop in Pike County has been harvested. The crop averaged from 20 to 22 bus. to the acre and was of good quality. Most of the work was done by machine. Buyers are paying from \$1.50 to \$1.52 for Nos. 1 and 2 wheat. Because of the extreme dry spring, the oats crop has been cut at least 30 per cent.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., July 1.—Kansas wheat crop should add up to 185,000,000 bus., and with favorable weather for harvest the total may go still higher. Moisture conditions thruout the state are good. Farmers have planted a big acreage of grain sorghums and excellent stands have been secured over most of the state.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Winnipeg, Man., July 5.—From 868 crop correspondents' reports of June 21, we estimate the observed wheat crop condition weighted for the three prairie provinces to be 99 per cent of normal, compared with the condition of 94 per cent at this time last year. The total measured moisture condition for the three prairie provinces is 94 per cent of normal, compared with 100 per cent at this time a year ago.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1.—With harvesting three-fourths completed, Oklahoma has undoubtedly produced the biggest wheat crop in its history. Prediction is the crop will reach at least 80,000,000 bus. This compares with the previous record of 74,919,000 bus. in 1931 and 73,644,000 bus. harvested in 1926. Corn, generally of good stand, has been making good growth but is beginning to need rain.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Denver, Colo., July 1.—Wheat has made further improvement and that grown under irrigation is rated 100 per cent. Upland wheat made a poor start and will yield much less. In eastern New Mexico wheat made considerable comeback the past month. Reports indicate that better than average yields are expected from many Arizona crops this season, prospects for grain and hay being particularly good; in fact it is likely the tonnage of these crops may be the greatest on record.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Wamego, Kan., July 5.—High yields and record breaking test weights are reported over the central and southwest Kansas wheat belt as the harvest is now in full swing in that area and is moving north of the Arkansas valley, according to a report from Hutchinson, Kan. Wheat is yielding 35 to 50 bus. an acre there and in many counties it is estimated that the average yield will run 20 bushels. As wheat is testing over the required 60 lbs., country elevator operators are tossing their testers in the corner. The protein is lower than usual, which is the only disappointing factor, yet it is good enough. Nearly every county in the wheat belt

this season will be in the one million bushel group.—G. M. Hunholz.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Favorable weather during the past two weeks has resulted in further excellent development of northwest grain crops. Temperatures have been moderate for the most part, and rainfall has been frequent. Present moisture supplies are practically sufficient to mature small grain crops in a large part of the territory. In the South where crops have been handicapped by excessive moisture from the beginning of the growing season, only moderate precipitation has been experienced during the past week, and the comparatively poor prospect in this area shows some improvement. Small grains are headed and filling properly. Winter grains have filled well, are beginning to take on color, and harvest in the south may begin within the next two weeks. Good quality crops are in prospect. The smallness of the acreage devoted to rye becomes more noticeable as harvest is approached.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—The largest wheat crop ever raised in the United States, estimated at 1,061,000,000 bus., is in prospect this year, C. M. Galvin, James E. Bennett & Co. statistician, reports. The record crop of 1915 was 1,000,000,000 bus.; last year 836,000,000 bus. was harvested. A smaller area, however, has been planted to corn than was hoped for, he reported, with acreage estimated at 98,328,000 against 97,136,000 acres planted in 1943. Farmers' intentions as of March 1 were to plant around 99,583,000 acres in corn, but heavy rains and floods in central areas interfered with their intentions. On the basis of July 1 conditions, a corn production of 2,868,000,000 bus. is suggested, the report stated. Last year's harvest was 3,076,000,000 bus. According to the Galvin report, a winter wheat crop of 765,000,000 bus. is now indicated, which compares with the government's June 1 figure of 714,000,000 bus. and with 529,000,000 bus. raised last year. Spring wheat indication is for 296,000,000 bus. against June government figure of 321,000,000 bus. and 307,000,000 bus. harvested last year. Production of oats indicated at 1,114,000,000 bus. compared with the June official estimate of 1,193,000,000 bus. and last year's crop of 1,144,000,000 bus. The rye crop was estimated at 33,300,000 bus. against 30,800,000 bus. last year.

Allocation of Fats and Oils to Industry

The War Food Administration has authorized the use of 10,936 tank cars (60,000-pound capacity) of edible oils—cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn—by refiners and shortening and margarine manufacturers during July, August and September.

The new quarterly allocation includes 4,390 tank cars of cottonseed oil; 492 tank cars of peanut oil; 5,201 tank cars of soybean oil; and 853 tank cars of corn oil.

N.E. Indiana Ass'n at Uniondale

Fifty-five members and ladies of the Northwestern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held their July meeting at Uniondale, Ind., July 10th, which is the home town of President Phillip E. Legge.

A delicious chicken dinner, including homemade cherry pie and ice cream, was served by the ladies of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Excellent musical entertainment was supplied by the Columbia City High School Saxophone Quartette through the courtesy of the Davis Seed Co. of Lebanon.

Fred K. Sale of Indianapolis was the speaker and he discussed a number of rulings concerning the new hay and grain crops. He also discussed the high lights of the recent convention of the State Ass'n, giving a general digest of the topics that were covered.

Ed K. Shepperd of Indianapolis told of the difficulties experienced at the terminal markets in handling the new large wheat crop and he emphasized the need of conservative policy on the part of the dealers in view of the very large wheat crop being harvested throughout the country.

The usual September meeting will be held in Fort Wayne.—A. E. Leif, Sec'y.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn.—Weather conditions in the Northwest continue favorable for crop development. Temperatures have been mostly moderate with adequate rainfall. In southern Minnesota rainfall has been only moderate and the improvement in the flax crop continues. Flax is in bloom in most sections of the Northwest and crop progress is mostly reported from good to excellent. In its latest report the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co. estimates the flax yield in bushels per acre as follows: Minnesota 10 bu., North Dakota 9 bu., South Dakota 10 bu., Montana 9 bu. The Kansas weekly report states that flax is starting to turn but is extremely light and thin. In California harvesting was reported as well along in the Imperial Valley with receipts of California flaxseed by southern California crushers for the season up to June 27th 1,494,943 bus. Harvesting also was becoming fairly general in the San Joaquin Valley.

Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth for the week continue substantial, Minneapolis having received 138 cars against 45 last year, Duluth 32 cars against 3 a year ago. FDO 94 has been amended by excluding Kansas and Oklahoma from its restrictions. Crushers are still hopeful that the remaining restrictions will soon be removed in view of the continued heavy receipts at Northwestern markets.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

Corn cobs and ground corn cobs are exempted from price control, effective July 10.

Effective July 5 the O.P.A. rolled back prices of sesame meal and set specific ceilings on meal from coconut, ouricuri, palm kernel and babassu kernel. The price will be \$45.50 per ton at port of entry. Sesame meal is rolled back to \$72.50. Jobbers are authorized a mark-up of 75c ton; wholesalers, \$2.50; retailers, \$5.50 ton.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The wheat crop will be the largest on record the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports on the basis of conditions July 1.

Wheat production in leading states is indicated as follows, in thousand bus.:

	July 1	June 1	Final, 1943
Ohio	45,990	45,990	26,433
Ind.	27,874	27,240	15,184
Ill.	26,082	25,840	16,665
Mich.	23,324	22,090	11,084
Mo.	27,300	23,400	12,649
Neb.	46,903	45,390	60,165
Kan.	207,918	174,640	144,201
Okla.	85,414	73,872	31,711
Texas	72,905	61,095	36,366
Mont.	24,329	19,703	21,919
Idaho	16,470	15,550	12,192
Colo.	15,806	13,262	29,381
Wash.	39,244	39,494	23,691
Ore.	19,716	17,885	12,870

Spring Wheat production in leading states, in thousand bus.:

	July 1	June 1	Final, 1943
Minn.	19,066	18,547	15,936
N. D.	168,995	160,409	154,156
S. D.	40,376	46,425	30,159
Mont.	54,530	45,824	52,416

Corn production in leading states, in thousand bus.:

	July 1	June 1	Final, 1943
Ohio	186,053	174,042	142,091
Ind.	208,710	210,406	160,668
Ill.	429,063	426,600	331,509
Wisc.	115,197	108,924	80,312
Minn.	217,523	215,468	153,017
Iowa	510,570	640,740	415,311
Mo.	149,938	139,810	105,681
Neb.	218,725	216,632	119,177
Kan.	86,216	84,318	49,683
Okla.	31,710	23,350	29,501
Tex.	67,136	88,416	77,609
Mich.	70,395	52,904	51,199

Oats production in leading states, in thousand bus.:

	July 1	June 1	Final, 1943
Ohio	39,445	42,620	29,424
Ind.	34,425	36,630	33,312
Ill.	101,984	114,723	113,091
Mich.	46,563	43,285	23,898
Wisc.	111,160	109,402	100,347
Minn.	153,344	160,896	142,791
Iowa	149,602	155,524	184,012
Mo.	29,070	30,844	51,750
N. D.	78,112	66,136	70,924
S. D.	96,855	89,969	70,500
Neb.	40,612	32,362	71,676
Kan.	31,590	32,683	47,424
Okla.	30,030	34,518	22,914
Tex.	42,471	45,400	21,780

Estimated production indicated July 1, in thousand bus., with 1943 production in parentheses, is corn 2,980,136 (3,076,159), all wheat 1,127,822 (836,298), oats 1,183,236 (1,143,867), barley 301,811 (322,187), rye 29,362 (30,781), flaxseed 26,541 (52,008), rice 70,052 (70,025), hay, tame, 85,524 tons (87,264), hay, alfalfa 32,146 (32,465), beans, dry edible 19,358 bags of 100 lbs (21,799).

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Omaha, Neb.—Stocks of dry edible beans held in commercial storage in Nebraska June 1 totaled 417,000 bags as against 78,000 bags last year at the same time.

Chicago, Ill.—The first car of new oats on this crop was received July 11 by Lamson Bros. & Co. With 8.9 per cent moisture it graded heavy No. 1 special red, 35.5 lbs., and sold on the spot market for 82 cents.

Haviland, Kan., July 7.—A local grain man estimated today that wheat piled on the ground in Haviland trade territory amounts to 350,000 to 380,000 bus. Most elevators in this territory are full and employees are sitting around and waiting for cars.—Will H. Clevenger.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—Stocks on farms July 1 are reported by the Crop Reporting Board to have been as follows, with 1943 in parenthesis: Corn, 570,435,000 (799,235,000); oats, 186,574,000 (235,060,000); wheat, old crop, 102,533,000 (188,675,000), and soybeans, 11,018,000 (13,744,000) bus.

Salem, Neb.—First wheat of 1944 crop went to market at the Windle Bros. elevator June 27 from the Adam Meyers farm near here. It weighed 57 lbs. and was estimated to be yielding from 30 to 35 bus. to the acre as compared with a county 10-year average of slightly under 20 bus. The wheat came from a 10-acre field.

Duluth, Minn.—The demand for cash wheat has improved generally, both mill and elevator interests in the market for the daily small arrivals. Most of the receipts up to date have gone to fill contracts leaving very little for offering in the open market. Except for barley, which is in good demand, the rest of the coarse grains attracted little attention because of the limited supplies received in this market.—F.G.C.

Ottawa, Ont., July 6.—Shipments of Canadian grain to United States the week ended June 29, by vessel and rail, in bushels, amounted to: Wheat, 7,244,949; oats, 301,279; barley, 34,567; rye, 48,096. Total shipments, in bushels, since Aug. 1, 1943, were: Wheat, 194,404,272; oats, 63,462,428; barley, 28,024,145; rye, 8,821,973; flaxseed, 10,293,306.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont., July 6.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, in bushels, were

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	1,495	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	126,000	876,000	483,000	209,000
Duluth	63,350	389,100	99,410	85,075
Ft. Wm.	249,276	564,706	1,838,706	53,687
Ft. Worth	3,000	37,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Kan. City	70,500	213,000	54,000	109,500
Minneapolis	150,000	2,128,500	513,000	1,057,500
Omaha	77,400	262,800	91,800	261,000
Philadelphia	71,100	.....	141,347	.....
St. Joseph	5,190	43,250	6,920	13,840
St. Louis	132,000	76,500	36,000	168,000
Superior	158	6,320	7,820	173,553
Toledo	3,000	9,000	34,500	177,000

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	152,584	102,239	.....	.....
Chicago	1,827,000	1,222,000	1,501,000	1,717,000
Duluth	1,834,420	2,221,835	2,771,720	31,785
Ft. Wm.	9,998,740	3,079,435	9,634,606	5,333,713
Ft. Worth	838,000	70,000	122,000	6,000
Kan. City	228,000	804,000	124,000	548,000
Minneapolis	1,822,500	4,477,500	2,434,500	4,151,250
Omaha	178,200	798,600	123,450	677,702
Philadelphia	16,985	11,489	42,781	20,576
St. Joseph	287,920	507,400	16,520	47,200
St. Louis	566,400	855,400	501,600	360,000
Superior	1,013,103	240,769	1,824,256	28,487
Toledo	128,100	92,400	105,000	60,900
Wichita	3,200	1,600	1,600	1,600

delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended June 29: Wheat, 8,614,096; oats, 2,618,193; barley, 901,824; rye, 20,802; flaxseed, 24,083. Since Aug. 1, 1943, compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 266,919,404 (241,265,142); oats, 123,572,830 (107,234,163); barley, 77,918,834 (76,319,022); rye, 4,550,037 (8,340,802); flaxseed, 14,305,105 (11,249,248).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., July 8.—Wheat combining is well advanced, the earliest harvest and best progress in years, and in good condition. The crop is turning out slightly better than June 1 expectations. The wheat is dry and good average test weight. The favorable harvesting weather has made for a heavy movement of wheat to terminals and mills. Insufficient labor to unload cars as fast as they arrive is causing a congestion and complicating the handling of the crop. Combining of oats is also underway. The crop is as spotted as the wide variation in plantings, rainfall received and chinch bug damage. While some early fields are turning out very good both as to quality and yields, many of the late plantings are weedy, show poor stands and will be very disappointing. The crop when harvested will not be up to June 1 expectations.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 29.—Spring wheat is making good progress with favorable weather, and the outlook remains good to excellent. Weather conditions have promoted a heavy growth of weeds in some areas, and should drier weather be experienced they will be stiff competition for available soil moisture. Cinch bugs are doing considerable damage to oats in Illinois, with some areas suffering severely in both yield and test weight. In the Northwest prospects remain bright except for southern Minnesota and Iowa where the late spring delayed seeding and retarded growth. Black stem rust is reported from widely scattered areas. Reports of infection in parts of Texas and Oklahoma have been verified. Early wheat is reported too far advanced to be hurt, but some of the late fields can still be damaged to a considerable extent. Light infection is reported in scattered areas from Kansas to Indiana.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

First Car of Sorghums

The first car of grain sorghums of the 1944 crop to reach Fort Worth, Tex., was received June 21 and was purchased by the Transit Grain Co.

President Leo Potishman said the car was 85 per cent milo and 15 per cent kafir and came from Bishop, Texas, marking the beginning of what is likely to be the heaviest movement of sorghums from South Texas in history.

The sorghums were put through an artificial dryer which reduced the unusual moisture to around 11 per cent.

Soybean Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	371,000	1,210,000	802,000	281,000
Kansas City	3,400	19,200	76,500	8,000
Minneapolis	4,500	4,500	.....	.....
Omaha	47,121	128,040	409,600	25,600
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	48,851
St. Joseph	110,250	131,250	1,750	.....
St. Louis	120,000	249,600	481,200	214,400
Toledo	300,800	366,400	377,600	150,400
Wichita	16,000	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	2,088,848	1,324,596	1,167,397	923,626
Chicago	7,340,000	2,411,000	6,720,000	2,699,000
Duluth	7,801,125	6,145,940	11,979,810	6,962,720
Ft. Wm.	39,067,489	25,123,320	33,498,719	34,255,786
Ft. Worth	5,252,800	4,478,600	911,400	.....
Hutchinson	904,050	4,500,900	.....	.....
Kan. City	11,437,200	13,705,200	5,389,000	7,947,500
Minneapolis	12,259,500	21,958,500	9,972,000	8,317,500
Ogden, Utah	765,000	700,000	420,000	441,000
Omaha	2,696,200	2,360,073	1,347,059	2,201,837
Philadelphia	8,840	1,887,295	418,521	1,366,468
St. Joseph	1,766,560	1,190,980	943,010	1,004,550
St. Louis	5,924,100	5,463,300	3,882,600	4,333,300
Superior	4,016,145	3,819,875	5,552,274	3,354,263
Toledo	976,780	652,800	695,300	275,400
Wichita	5,868,400	4,967,400	2,021,300	2,672,400

Civilians Will Get More Rice

The Rice Milling Industry Food Advisory Committee, meeting in Washington recently to discuss with War Food Administration officials plans for distribution of the 1944-45 rice harvest, recommended a reduction in the percentage of Government set-aside which would mean a slight increase in supplies available to United States civilian consumers for the next 12 months.

Chicago Wheat Embargo

Effective 12:01 a.m., July 12, the railroads have issued embargo, subject to permit, on all wheat, regardless of origin, shipped or re-consigned to Chicago.

Effective 12:01 a.m., July 13, and until further notice, permits will not be required for wheat from points in Illinois and Indiana shipped to Chicago for storage or sold or intended for sale; that is, permits are not required on wheat originating in Illinois and Indiana, but are required on wheat originating at points other than in Illinois and Indiana. Each permit for wheat will be limited to shipment within seven days.

Permits should be obtained from the Chairman, Permit Division, Room 671 Board of Trade Building, not later than 12:30 p.m. on Saturdays and 4:00 p.m. on other business days.

Protein Tests Lower

Average protein of 2,505 cars of wheat tested during June by the Kansas City office of the Kansas inspection department was 12.08 per cent; 2,220 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.53 per cent. The total of 4,725 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 12.29 per cent protein, compared with 12.84 per cent on 7,249 cars in June, 1943.

For the 1943-44 crop year, the Kansas department reports an average of 13.23 per cent on 30,912 cars tested, against 13.08 per cent on 36,772 cars the preceding year; the Missouri department averaged 12.91 per cent on 25,118 cars for the year, compared with 12.73 per cent on 21,180 cars for the 1942-43 crop year.

A market average of 13.00 per cent protein is shown on total inspections at Kansas City for the 1943-44 crop year of 56,030 cars, compared with 12.94 per cent on 56,141 cars the preceding year.

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	11,249	758,053	26,654	601,500
Chicago	10,417,000	3,854,000	2,348,000	5,042,000
Duluth	.....	470,585	.....	1,762,880
Ft. Wm.	.....	.....	3,393	5,065
Ft. Worth	9,000	46,500	25,500	52,500
Kan. City	1,662,600	1,773,100	1,008,000	1,260,000
Minneapolis	658,500	550,500	454,500	1,122,000
Omaha	2,966,868	1,546,728	2,507,400	2,482,200
Philadelphia	51,314	29,660	103,073	175,797
St. Joseph	346,720	462,880	242,880	346,720
St. Louis	1,684,400	1,834,300	695,300	1,265,500
Superior	.....	557,610	.....	1,539,429
Toledo	4,800	358,400	54,400	337,600
Wichita	.....	78,400	1,600	76,800

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	5,149	68,617	.....	.....
Chicago	1,231,000	2,236,000	302,000	591,000
Duluth	1,818,560	2,498,845	2,049,035	1,692,540
Ft. Wm.	3,413,564	2,740,299	3,154,331	6,886,455
Ft. Worth	67,200	83,200	6,400	.....
Hutchinson	75,000	22,500	.....	.....
Kan. City	478,400	612,800	259,200	248,000
Minneapolis	2,573,800	5,713,700	2,725,100	3,967,800
Omaha	156,000	608,000	212,000	646,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	476	662
St. Joseph	45,600	304,000	9,500	66,500
St. Louis	156,800	467,200	120,000	209,600
Superior	1,157,762	1,190,225	1,178,432	771,269
Toledo	49,500	111,000	46,500	55,500
Wichita	24,000	8,000	22,400	8,000

Grain Carriers

Grain loadings for the third quarter of 1944 are estimated by the 13 shippers' advisory boards at 448,590 cars, against 486,372 cars loaded in the third quarter of 1943.

Abandonment of 21.8 miles of the C. B. & Q. between Mt. Ayr, Ia., and Grant City, Mo., is recommended by Examiner J. S. Prichard of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Toledo, O.—A. W. Russell of the Toledo Board of Trade has been designated by the Interstate Commerce Commission as its agent to issue permits for the movement of grain.

Class I railroads in the Western District in the first five months of 1944 had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$101,000,000 compared with \$161,273,218 in the same period of 1943.

The Inland Waterways Corporation, which operates the government barge line, reports net income of \$178,012.08 for 1943, against a deficit of \$726,492.05 for 1942. The income does not pay the interest on the large investment made by the government.

Kansas City, Mo.—The O.D.T., railroads and grain merchants will meet at the President Hotel, 9:30 a.m., July 12, to consider the handling of the remainder of the crop. The use of war prisoners will be considered in the unloading at elevators. Inadequate labor is holding 20,000 cars at terminals awaiting unloading.

Grain shipments to Mexico may be embargoed to counteract dilatory return of cars. During June delivery of cars to Mexico exceeded returns by 738 cars. For some time past 55 cars of grain have been permitted to leave for Mexico. If the situation is not remedied grain for Mexico may be unloaded at Laredo, Tex.

The Cargill units intended to carry grain on the Hudson River and New York state canals now are carrying bauxite ore to Canada. The ore is transferred to lake steamships at Oswego where newsprint is loaded for the United States. The three sections of each boat float independently but are held together by chains. Each unit will carry 125,000 bus. of grain on 10 ft., 6 in. draft.

Washington, D. C.—The O.D.T. directs attention to the fact that a large number of cars billed "Notify" or "Advise" are arriving at billed destinations without showing the name of the agent or representative who may be notified. Such cars, of course, are moving in direct violation of the provisions of Service Order 174. Shippers who violate the order run the risk of being individually embargoed.

Grain and grain products loading for the week ended June 24 totaled 53,333 cars, an increase of 8,001 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 2,227 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western district alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 24 totaled 37,746 cars, an increase of 8,195 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,948 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The American Ass'n of Motor Vehicle Administrators, at its annual meeting in Chicago, June 20-23, approved a report calling for uniform state laws regulating highway transportation and voted to assume full responsibility of leadership in seeking remedial legislation. AAMVA officers elected for the coming year are: C. F. Joyner, Jr., Virginia, pres.; Malcolm McEachin, Nevada, first vice-pres.; Otto F. Messner, Pennsylvania, second vice-pres.; and B. E. Robinson, North Dakota, sec'y-treas.

After the interior of cars is exposed to the elements thru the doors being open they are rendered unfit for most loading without drying and this sometimes requires a period of several

days. The closing and securing of doors of box cars is one of the best methods of obtaining additional car days and it is strongly urged that industries immediately have their employees responsible for this phase of their operation posted as to the necessity for closing and securing doors of box cars immediately after unloading is completed.

The Fourth Section Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission proposes that circuitry of routes be limited. Fourth Section relief shall not apply to routes where the distance over the short tariff line is 150 miles or less and the longer route is more than 70 per cent circuitous; (2) where the short tariff line exceeds 150 miles but does not exceed 1,000 miles and the longer line is more than 50 per cent circuitous; and (3) where the distance over the short tariff line exceeds 1,000 miles and the larger route is more than one-third circuitous.

New Ceiling on Southwest Oats and Barley

For Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas the O.P.A. has set ceilings on oats and barley, the Texas ceilings previously authorized being extended to Kansas.

O. J. Stevens, price specialist of the Dallas office, interprets M.P.R. 511 as 82.5 cents for No. 2 red oats, 81.5 cents for No. 3 red oats, \$1.14 for No. 2 barley, \$1.13 for No. 3 barley at points where produced in the following territory:

All that part of the state of Oklahoma lying east and south of the Rock Island Railroad, running from the western boundary of the state of Oklahoma thru Elk City to Clinton, Okla.; thence east on the Frisco thru Pawnee to Tulsa; thence southeast on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad from Tulsa to Muskogee; thence on the Frisco northeast from Muskogee to the eastern boundary of the state, including all points on these lines except all intermediate stations on the Rock Island from Elk City to the western boundary of Oklahoma and all intermediate stations on the M.K.&T. from Tulsa to Muskogee.

For all other points in Oklahoma where the above grains are produced the f.o.b. price on No. 3 red oats shall be determined by deducting from 93 cents per bushel the maximum carlot domestic rate from point of production to Galveston. The f.o.b. price on No. 3 barley shall be determined by deducting from \$1.30 per bushel the maximum carlot domestic rate from point of production to Galveston, Texas. The f.o.b. price on No. 2 barley will be 1 cent premium over No. 3 barley, and No. 2 red oats will be 1 cent premium over No. 3 red oats.

Texas oat ceiling remains unchanged at 84 cents for No. 2, 83 cents for No. 3 f.o.b. cars where produced, plus normal markups.

For Kansas: From the Galveston maximum price of \$1.31 per bu. for No. 2 barley, deduct the full domestic carload freight rate from point of production to Galveston. This will give the maximum carlot price on No. 2 barley, f.o.b. point of production in Kansas.

OATS—For No. 3 red oats use the Galveston maximum price of 93 cents per bu. and deduct the full domestic carload freight rate from point of production to Galveston. This will give the maximum Kansas carlot price on No. 3 red oats, f.o.b. point of production.

Starting at the point of production, the grains may be shipped anywhere with additions of freight, transportation tax and authorized markups.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

Box Car Shortage Intensified

Chicago, July 1.—Lack of labor in terminal elevators where wheat cars are piling up awaiting unloading is contributing to the already acute box car shortage, J. J. Mahoney, Santa Fe Railway superintendent of transportation, said today.

Various government agencies are attempting to relieve this labor bottleneck. Efforts are being made to obtain soldiers from camps near the crowded terminals. Permission already has been granted for an increase in wage rates for elevator and mill workers unloading grain, Mahoney explained.

"The fact remains," he continued, "that loaded wheat cars are piling up around the terminals faster than they are being unloaded. At the fifteen terminal and subterminal points in our big wheat territory we have 1,781 cars loaded with wheat today. Yesterday 488 cars were unloaded and 824 are in transit to those points. On our Oklahoma Division we are holding 358 loaded wheat cars out of the Enid terminal to avoid blocking the yards. On the Panhandle Division we are holding out 135 more loaded cars."

"The situation has been developing all week. Monday we had 1,483 loads of wheat in the 15 terminals and only 393 were unloaded. Wednesday we had 1,568 loads of wheat and 409 were unloaded. On the Panhandle and Plains Divisions 78 elevators are closed because of the car shortage. There are 55,000 bus. of wheat piled on the ground on the Panhandle Division and 801,000 on the Plains Division. Yesterday we had 889 cars available for loading and orders for 2,955 cars."

Delay in unloading grain cars adds perplexities to the wartime dislocation of the normal car supply. Invasion of France and the supplying of General Eisenhower's troops has moved large numbers of Western box cars to the Eastern seaboard. This has been brought about by the necessity for protecting the flow of war materials needed for Eisenhower and has required the keeping in service near the Eastern seaboard of the high grade box cars of Western ownership designed and constructed primarily for hauling grain, flour and sugar produced in the breadbasket section.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Stocks of wheat held by mills at the close of the quarterly period ended March 31, 1944, amounted to 144,562,606 bushels as compared with 173,787,598 bushels reported for the preceding quarter and 172,468,153 bushels reported as of March 31, 1943, by the Bureau of the Census.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Rialto, Cal.—The C. O. Johnson Feed Store is being enlarged.

Colton, Cal.—The Globe Mills is constructing a warehouse, to be used mostly for grain and feed storage. Loading docks are being constructed. The building is of sheet iron and is 40x100 feet in size.

Oakdale, Cal.—The A. L. Gilbert Co. has purchased the warehouse and mill of the Grange Co. Mr. Gilbert announced that as soon as he can get the necessary machinery he will install a modern feed mill to supplement the mill he already has. Arvid Johnson, local manager for the Grange Co., will be transferred to the Modesto offices.

San Dimas, Cal.—The Union Feed Mill near Basett was damaged by explosion and fire the evening of June 15, the explosion caused by particles of foreign matter collecting in the grinder, followed by fires inside the milling machinery. Firemen from San Dimas reported sheets of flame traveled "all over" the mill. A blower was blown clear out of the building by force of the explosion, and several heavy timbers were blown out. No men working at the mill were injured altho one had a narrow escape as the blower whizzed past him. Fire in the machinery as well as in the building itself caused a heavy loss.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The San Joaquin Grain Co. plans a \$200,000 postwar expansion program, Louis E. Agnetti, owner and active manager announced. The plans, started in 1941, were interrupted by the war. A complete remodeling of the present plant is scheduled, including buildings and machinery, as well as the installation of bulk storage tanks, to erect one of the most modern feed plants in the San Joaquin valley. Announcement of the project was made on the eve of the seventeenth anniversary of the San Joaquin Grain Co. Today operation calls for the production of 1,500 tons of feed a month. The proposed bulk storage unit will be comprised of nine steel storage tanks, 16 ft. wide and 60 ft. high, each having an approximate capacity of 10,000 bus., with interstice bins, making it possible to obtain 10,000,000 bushels storage capacity. Warehousing and floor space will occupy approximately 20,000 sq. ft. arranged to provide space for 150 tons of finished products and approximately 2,000 tons of concentrates and raw materials.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Construction of the largest egg drying plant in western Canada has begun, Lawrence S. Carr, Buckersfield's, Ltd., has announced. Cost of the plant, which is expected to be in operation within four months, will be approximately \$100,000. It will have a capacity of 1,000 cases of 30 doz. each working day. The operators expect to run about 160,000 cases this year.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vernon Lester, president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange and a prominent figure in coast grain circles, is retiring the end of July from his position as local manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., Ltd., Portland, to take up a new position. Therb Harris, formerly associated with the local Portland and California branches of the Continental Grain Co., Ltd., will succeed him here. Mr. Harris is a son of D. E. Harris, director of Continental company and formerly stationed here.

Forest, Ont.—The idle 125-bbl. flour mill, property of Neil McCahill & Co., was destroyed by fire recently.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The Henkel Flour Mills, 75 bbl. plant, burned recently with a loss estimated at \$75,000.

COLORADO

Louisville, Colo.—Wayne Bickel, manager of the Louisville Elevator for the past two and one-half years, resigned recently, to work in the shipyards at Houston, Tex. The elevator was closed temporarily pending appointment of a new manager.

ILLINOIS

Westervelt, Ill.—The Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Hoopeston, Ill.—James R. Shields, feed dealer, died recently following a heart attack.—P. J. P.

Farina, Ill.—Ging & Co. have added 72,000 sq. ft. of storage space to their elevator, to be used for storage.

Eylar (Saunemin p. o.), Ill.—The Saunemin Elevator Co. is installing a new scale at its local elevator.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—H. H. Wood is now in charge of the Riverside Elevator, a subsidiary of the Orr Grain Co.

Cooper (Washington p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Grain, Livestock & Coal Ass'n elevator was sold at public auction June 27.

Wendel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—The Wendel Elvtr. Co. has sold its elevator to Lemar Brewbaker, elevator operator at Van Orin.

Cadwell, Ill.—Richard Cox, a former resident of Arthur, is new manager of the Moultrie Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Walter Henkle.

Peoria, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ethridge of the Gateway Milling Co. have purchased a portion of the former Peoria Brewing Co. building.

Cowden, Ill.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange, Inc., elevator is being remodeled. A new dump, loading blower and sheller are being installed, speeding up grain handling.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new truck with specially designed bed, to be used to deliver feed to its many retail outlets in nearby towns.

Scarboro (Steward p. o.), Ill.—Joseph Cave, employed at the Scarboro Elvtr. Co. elevator, was taken suddenly ill while at work recently. His condition is reported as improved.

Monticello, Ill.—Cloyd D. Fisher recently resigned as manager of the W. L. Finson elevator and will be in charge of the Piatt County branch of the Champaign Production Credit Ass'n here.

Danvers, Ill.—The Danvers Cash Grain Co., Inc., has been organized, 300 shares common, N. P. V.; incorporators, R. L. Schertz, J. C. Nafziger, F. Stappenbeck; to act as "merchant-diser as well as commission merchant" in the purchase, sale and handling of grain, wheat.

Peoria, Ill.—Fire, originating in the elevator motor of the \$8,000,000 grain elevator of the East Peoria Elvtr. Co. the night of June 18, caused damage estimated at \$500. The blaze was kept from spreading to bins which contained approximately \$2,000,000 worth of corn.

Eldorado, Ill.—The 58 year old mill just off Benton St. at the L. & N. railroad, is being taken down after standing idle for almost 20 years during which time it steadily has fallen into decay.

Pana, Ill.—Paul Mills, GM 2/c, a former employee of the Schaper Feed & Supply Co., who has been stationed in North Africa the past nineteen and one-half months, is home on a 30-day leave.

Rushville, Ill.—Clyde Emerick, formerly general service man at the Culbertson Hospital, has resigned his position to assume management of the Baker Feed Mill which he purchased recently from L. R. Baker.—P. J. P.

Walton (Dixon p. o.), Ill.—Leo F. Drew purchased the Walton Co-op. Co. elevator and is now operating it as the Walton Elvtr. Co. He assumed immediate possession. He had been manager of the elevator for several years.

Quincy, Ill.—Five thousand bushels of wheat poured into the Mississippi River here June 28 when a storage bin of the Missouri-Illinois Grain Co. at the river front collapsed when supporting piers of the bin crumbled.—P. J. P.

Colfax, Ill.—Walter Harris, who has been manager of the Dannen Mills at Shenandoah, Ia., is new manager of the Williams Grain Co. He is a former resident of Colfax and was with the Williams Grain Co. until about two years ago.

Bluffs, Ill.—Orval Davis of Merritt is new manager of the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Mr. Fuller who resigned to take a position with the Terminal Grain Co., with whom he previously had been employed for 10 years before coming here.

Bushnell, Ill.—While filling a blow torch in the basement of the Bushnell Co-op. Co. elevator on June 24, some of the fluid leaked on the floor and was ignited, causing a small fire loss. The company also reported high winds damaged its No. 3 elevator recently.

Findlay, Ill.—Cyrus Stevens has been appointed administrator to collect of the estate of the late J. Ed. Dazey, owner of the stock in the Findlay Grain & Coal Co., recently sold to O. W. and R. F. Livergood. Mr. Dazey was trustee of a trust fund of \$2,500 for Ida Truitt Herron, for which suit for accounting is pending.

Wyoming, Ill.—War Hemp Industries has accepted the government hemp plant here, Code M. Cahill, manager of the local plant, announced. Mr. Cahill stated that when the plant gets into operation probably only one line will be started at first instead of two lines of manufacturing operations, due to the shortage of help.

Sicily (Pawnee p. o.), Ill.—Fire destroyed the Midland Grain Co. elevator June 22. The house contained 800 bus. of corn and wheat. The blaze started in the top of the elevator, which is owned by Lloyd W. Young, Buffalo, and K. Murphy, Springfield. C. D. Potts is local manager. Sparks from a cob burner are believed to have started the fire.—P. J. P.

Morton, Ill.—We have just completed the following improvements at our elevator: re-nailed siding, installed new windows, gave elevator two coats of paint, put in new approaches on east and west sides of elevator, and reinforced the driveway. We also poured a concrete floor 80x20 ft. in the coal yards for storage of coal.—C. G. Hauter, Hauter Grain & Coal Co.

Findlay, Ill.—O. W. Livergood, of O. W. Livergood & Co., Bethany, and his brother, Ross Livergood of Decatur, have purchased the Findlay Grain & Coal Co., including both the old and new elevators and coal business. Thomas Heim, an associate of the Findlay company for the past 21 years, will be the manager. O. W. Livergood & Co. operates elevators at Bethany, Shippis and Coal Station. Mr. Livergood has been in the grain business the past 33 years.

Fostoria, Ill.—Bean storage capacity at the Swift & Co. soybean mill will be doubled by construction of added re-inforced concrete storage tanks, Sam D. Hollett, manager, announced. W. P. A. approval for the project has been obtained and the contract let to John S. Metcalf Co. "We are trying to keep pace with the growth in importance of soybeans in this area," Hollett said, "and feel the additional storage space will help promote a more orderly marketing of beans as well as relieve some of the storage problems on farms. We hope to have the new bins ready for this year's crop." The local plant is well equipped to handle both rail and truck shipments of soybeans. Growth of the plant's operations have followed the trend of soybean production in the state, Hollett pointed out. Last year production was estimated at nearly 30 million bus., more than three times as much as when the local mill began its operations in 1940. Preliminary crop reports indicate 1944 crop will equal or may even exceed that record-breaking figure. Soybean production in counties surrounding Fostoria has gained at even a more rapid rate than production throughout the state.

CHICAGO NOTES

David S. Hendrick, of W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C., recently was admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Horace L. Wing, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1895, with offices in the Board of Trade Building, died June 15.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of June, 1944, under the provisions of Rule 352, at 5 per cent per annum.

William Henry, a cash grain broker on the Chicago Board of Trade, has joined the Corn Products Refining Co. as assistant buyer of cash grain. Recently he was associated with the Norris Grain Co. and the C.C.C.

The Interstate Elvtr. Corp., a holding company, has been incorporated by R. A. Gerstenberg, F. A. Jost, F. A. Jost, Jr., to operate and maintain public warehouses, elevators and granaries for storage of grain; 250 shares common, p. v. at \$100.

The directors of the Board of Trade have adopted a resolution that: "The previous actions of the directors of the association in fixing settlement prices for futures shall not necessarily be accepted as precedent or as a basis of determination by the Board in any future action."

The Eighty-sixth Annual Report of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, has been issued, compiled by Lyman C. West, statistician and Fred H. Clutton, sec'y. Bound in olive drab vellum to match preceding volumes, this summarization of facts and figures will be a useful addition to all business libraries, covering as it does, so completely the year's activities of the Board as well as all information pertaining to the Exchange, its roster of members, and regulations and rulings governing the commodities in which the Board deals.

INDIANA

Francesville, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Francesville has had its charter amended increasing capital stock to 40,444 shares of \$5 par value.

Garrett, Ind.—Oscar F. Stump is retiring from business and has leased the Stump Grain & Coal Co. to Franklin Robinson of Spencerville, formerly of Auburn, who took over his new duties July 5.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—I have remodeled the feed grinding room at my Liberty Mills elevator and replaced the old hammer mill with a new No. 40 Blue Streak Mill. I also am installing a new Sidney Corn Sheller.—Clay Syler.

Greensburg, Ind.—Owners of the Tree City Feed Mill estimate at \$28,000 the loss caused by the fire that burned the plant and its contents June 21. The McMillan Feed Mills of Ft. Wayne operated the mill in a building owned by Estevan Allen.

Lochiel (Fowler, R. F. D. 1), Ind.—The Lochiel Farmer Elevator was destroyed by fire early on the morning of July 5. When discovered at 3 a.m. the fire was beyond control. The company's records were saved by Eldred Greenberg, manager. The elevator was built in 1894.—W. B. C.

Monroe, Ind.—The Adams County Farm Bureau has taken over the Monroe Grain Co. elevator it recently purchased. Mr. Raudebush, who has been with the local plant, will serve as manager. Edwin Neuhauser, county manager of the Farm Bureau, stated a number of improvements are to be made at the elevator.

Washington, Ind.—Fire early on July 1 at the Graham Farms Elvtr. & Feed Mill, five miles north of Washington, badly damaged the grain cleaning equipment and electric motors, but missed the large grain storage bins, according to Ziba Graham, manager. Loss is covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

South Whitley, Ind.—We have just completed some improvements, including installation of a new leg with high speed buckets and variable speed control on the screw conveyor from dump, electric manlift, variable speed control on drag line to grinder, hardwood floors in front of feed mixers and in office and dust collector on boots.—Walter Penrod, Mgr., Farmers Elevator Co.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—We have installed a new Blue Streak 50-h.p. Hammer Mill, elevators, a driveway thru the building, dump pit and drag chain to buy grain in large truck loads, needed on account of increase in our own brand feed, with our one and one half ton Kelly Duplex Mixer and other equipment. We also have made extensive improvements in our 62,000 egg capacity hatchery. Output this year about one-half of last. We shut down last May. Ran all last year. Will probably start this fall.—Harold L. Gray, Gray Agricultural Supply Co.

North Hudson, Ind.—Wolf Bros. have installed a new hammer mill with 50 h.p. motor in their mill.

Holton, Ind.—Wilkie Jackson, who operates a feed mill and coal business in Versailles, has purchased the W. P. Neel grain elevator here. He will use the plant for storage purposes.

Evansville, Ind.—Twelve wheat buyers, millers and merchandisers met recently at the Office of Price administration headquarters to listen to discussion of price regulations by H. C. Sanders and J. Walter Smith, price specialists of the Indianapolis O.P.A. office. The Indianapolis men told of methods used in pricing wheat at all levels and in determining mark-ups permitted merchandisers. They also discussed freight rate variables.—W. B. C.

Mexico, Ind.—A second attempt to burn the Mexico Elvtr. Co. elevator is being probed by the sheriff's office. Some time after 10:30 o'clock the night of June 20 a second attempt within two months was made to burn the structure, when a load of corn cobs was set afire within the elevator enclosure. Altho no damage was done, had there been a strong wind the flames would have carried into the elevator building. Last Apr. 21 thieves broke into the building and a large amount of correspondence on the office desk was put into a roll, placed at the foot of the elevator shaft and set afire. The papers were rolled so tightly the fire went out.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—George C. Thomas, one of the senior vice-presidents of Central Soya Co., and connected with the company since 1934, has been made general sales manager, and will assume the direction of mixed feed sales, formerly directed by C. F. Marsh, who resigned as sales manager of the McMillen Feed Mills Division of Central Soya, Inc. He is a director of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, a member of the Class "A" Feed Manufacturers Advisory Com'te to O.P.A., and a member of the Action Com'te of the Indiana Feed Conservation Council. Mr. Marsh, who resigned after 20 years of continuous service in the feed business, is taking an extended vacation. He joined the McMillen organization during the first year of its operation, serving successively as district sales manager, division sales manager and general sales manager of McMillen Feed Mills. Previously, for a period of 11 years, he was with the sales department of the Albert Dickinson Co. of Chicago.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n met here July 10 at the Lutheran Church. A delicious supper prepared by the ladies of the church was served, followed by the regular business meeting. Fred K. Sale, of Indianapolis, was the evening's speaker. A musical program was furnished by the City High School saxophone quartette. Phillip E. Legge is president and A. E. Leif, sec'y, of the Ass'n.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Indiana Soybean Processing, Inc., has been incorporated by K. H. Gregory, W. G. Church and C. G. Dederick; capitalization is 1,000 shares of \$5 par value.

Specifide, Inc., has been incorporated, to deal in vitamin concentration for poultry and livestock feed; 1,000 shares of n.p.v. capital stock; incorporators: John O. Beasley, Roy T. Wilson and R. W. Ellis.

Maj. Albert O. Deluse, who was an official of the Lew Hill Grain Co., until entering the army air forces as a first lieutenant, has returned to civilian life. He has been in the service two years, and will be placed on inactive duty status to resume his civilian occupation.

Clarence J. Hill was re-elected president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the annual election June 12. C. William Maibucher was named vice-pres., and George F. Butturf, treas. Members elected to the governing com'te were: Geo. L. Denny, E. Clifford Barrett, Ernest R. Baltzel, Otis M. Earl, Geo. H. Evans, Wm. P. Flynn, Murray H. Morris, Edw. B. Raub, Roy Sahm, Robt. B. Evans, Henry Holt.

Walter C. Garten, 76, leading dealer in feeds and seeds, died July 6. He had been a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade for 30 years and was active in its interests until his retirement a few years ago because of ill health. After engaging in the milling business in Odon, Mr. Garten moved his family here in 1912, and for 10 years was associated with Henry McCoy in the McCoy & Garten Grain Co. Upon the death of Mr. McCoy, the company became known as the Garten Feed Co.—P. J. P.

IOWA

Pioneer, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has added a Bender Electric Hoist to its equipment.

Forest City, Ia.—W. C. Lingren retired July 1 as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator a position he has held for 25 years.

Fairmont, Ia.—Golden Sun Milling Co. employees of the Fairmont and Estherville plants enjoyed their annual picnic at Interlaken Park June 25.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Harry Upham, proprietor of the local branch of the Bell Feed Store, has moved his business to the former Corner Store building.

Thornton, Ia.—Otto R. Wagner, 44, manager of the Wagner Grain Co. which he operated for the past nine years, died June 21, at the Mercy Hospital, Mason City.

New Virginia, Ia.—M. B. Reed has purchased the O. C. Russell garage building and will move his feed and produce business to the new location, possession to be given not later than October.

Atlantic, Ia.—Wilbur H. Blake, for five years associated with a local clothing company, has joined Howard Beadle as a partner in the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co. He will be co-manager of the firm.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Ringsted Co-operative Grain & Products Co., the Ringsted Shipping Ass'n and the Ringsted Locker Co. at their annual meetings held here recently. The proposition of buying the Halfa elevator was voted on favorably, 88 to 14. Manager Einer Christensen was warmly commended for his efficient management and reappointed for another year.

Halfa (Armstrong p. o.), Ia.—The Ringsted Co-operative Grain & Products Co. has purchased the Halfa Elvtr. Co. elevator from F. C. Pietersen, possession to be given soon and a man placed in charge.

Sioux City, Ia.—A blaze ascribed by firemen to a "short" in the wiring resulted in a damage of \$400 in an alfalfa mill in North Riverside owned by C. J. Milligan & Sons, Inc. The fire was confined to the structure's contents.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Arthur J. McIntosh, a former grain handler and at present employed at the Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator, filed a petition in bankruptcy in federal district court, creditors' claims listed at \$638.56.

Des Moines, Ia.—Donald Jorgenson, formerly sec'y of Inland Mills, Inc., has been named manager of the grain and jobbing department of Sargent & Co. Mr. Jorgenson is a former sec'y of the Des Moines Flour, Seed & Grain Club.

Lake Mills, Ia.—Myron Thompson of Macey will take over his new duties as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator the latter part of July. Until his arrival Gerhard Larson, the present manager, who tendered his resignation some time ago, will remain in charge.

Peterson, Ia.—The question of building a grain storage annex was discussed at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. and members present generally were in accord with the move. H. R. Lindberg was reappointed manager and other employees were rehired for the coming year.

Des Moines, Ia.—John Grenzebach, who has been at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., home office in Buffalo, N. Y., has been transferred to the position of meal sales representative for the Des Moines territory. Hugh Snaders, traffic representative, has been serving in the meal sales department temporarily.

Charles City, Ia.—Mark Eischeid and Clyde King of New Hampton have purchased the Theo. G. Schilling elevator and took possession July 1. Mr. King will move his family here while Mr. Eischeid will retain his New Hampton residence. Mr. Schilling will retire from active business. He operated the elevator here for 34 years.

Buckingham, Ia.—Buckingham Grain Co. reported the biggest business year in its history at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. Gross business amounted to \$409,000; a total of 309,000 bus. of grain was shipped and sold. Stockholders received a dividend of 30 per cent on their stock. George Beenken, manager, was voted an increase in pay.

Clinton, Ia.—We have purchased the three story building at 107 Fifth Ave., So., ideally located and suited to our purposes, and are improving it, converting it into a modern retail store for field and garden seeds and feeds. We have ample storage space for feeds with trackage to our building. With Clinton the feed market for the heavy production area of cattle and hogs in eastern Iowa, we feel that with the better facilities for handling, particularly feeds, our position will be well maintained.—J. F. Mueller, pres., F. Mueller & Sons Co.

Alta, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently erected cribs of a temporary nature here for corn cob storage, which are proving unsatisfactory because the contents become wet and must be dried before used for grinding into furfural. They will be replaced with slat cribs to house the cobs. Manager Bob Carter has already ground 70 car loads, each car loaded with about 20 tons. The problem has been to get the cobs when wanted, as well as the storage. The Quaker Oat Co., headquarters at Cedar Rapids, has gone into the corn cobs venture on a large scale, grinding at practically all stations. At Rockwell City and Emmetsburg it has spent a large sum at each place for large driers to go with the grinding unit. There also is a possibility that a drier may be established here in the near future.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The Highview Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will hold a picnic on Aug. 20 at Kendall Young Park, for all employees, stockholders and their families. Ice cream will be furnished by the company. Don Adams is manager of the elevator.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Fire Chief Howard Conaway and ten members of the fire department, upon invitation of Francis Day, manager of the Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator, inspected the elevator the evening of June 30. They were conducted about the large structure by elevator employees and familiarized themselves with the fire fighting equipment maintained there and with the general lay of the building in event of fire.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., managed by W. H. Wiegert, set an all time high in business done during one year, it was reported at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. Total sales for the year ending May 31, 1944, were \$493,070.94 compared to \$315,027.23 last year, what at that time was thought to be an outstanding record. In setting the new record 395,496 bus. of grain were handled. Net profit for the year was \$17,468.17 against \$13,261.85 profit last year.

Corwith, Ia.—Construction of a 300,000-bu. elevator owned by E. M. Bowles of Fort Dodge, has been started and it is expected to have the house ready for operation in August. Later, when materials can be had, an additional 40,000-bu. storage will be added. Mr. Bowles, who has been in the grain business for 40 years, owned and operated an elevator here during 1912-1922, selling out to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. This elevator burned in 1936. He owns elevators in Moorland, Barnum and Persia, Ia., and Barnard, Mo. A local manager will be appointed to have charge here.

Cherokee, Ia.—Ray France is making extensive improvements on the Broughton Elevator which he purchased last fall. Elevator storage bins are being installed; the inside of the elevator remodeled; an 80-ft. long feed storage warehouse is being built; the main elevator is being completely covered with sheet iron; a 75-h.p. hammer mill, corn cutter and grader and feed mixing equipment are being installed. Work was started some time ago and Mr. France stated he hopes to have the building ready for all types of custom grinding and in full operation soon. The new company will be known as the France Grain & Feed Co. and a complete line of feeds will be carried. Roy Turner will be manager.

Muscataine, Ia.—Officials of the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. (corporation), which filed amended articles of incorporation recently, explained that The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co., (partnership) will continue to operate as a partnership, but the new name of the Muscatine Warehouse Corp., succeeds the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. corporation. G. A. Kent of the company stated the amended articles were filed to avoid confusion, and stressed the fact that the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. partnership would continue to operate, dealing in feeds and grains as in the past. The personnel of the partnership and corporation remain the same.

Washington, Ia.—Honey-mead Products Co. has under construction here a solvent extraction soybean processing plant identical to the one it has in operation at Spencer, Ia. Projected cost is \$200,000. Equipment for the plant was designed by Honey-mead's engineers at Cedar Rapids, and the Spencer plant is believed to be the first in the history of the industry that engineering technique of this kind has been used. The extraction equipment is placed out-of-doors, thus having the advantage that the explosion hazard is eliminated by doing away with the possibility of trapping solvent fumes in a building. Several more such small processing plants are planned by the company, and are intended to process local soybeans and eliminate freight charges to and from the farmer.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Alfalfa Milling Co. has announced plans for enlarging the building erected last year. Changes in the company organization also have been announced. B. B. Watson, sec'y and treasurer of the company, has sold his interest to L. D. Snyder, Humboldt contractor. Ray K. Miner remains as president and general manager of the company.

KANSAS

Brewster, Kan.—The Coffey Grain Co. is installing a new Bender Overhead Electric Truck Lift.—C.

Miltonvale, Kan.—C. F. Smith is the new manager of the Hart Grain Co., succeeding A. G. Blankenship.

Protection, Kan.—The Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. has installed a new automatic scale of 8 bus. capacity.

Junction City, Kan.—The Junction City Milling Co. has had its truck scale and scale pit remodeled and adjusted.

Anthony, Kan.—The Anthony Farmers Co-op. elevator recently installed a new truck lift and widened its driveway.

Inman, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. recently installed a new truck scale with 34 x 10 ft. deck. Chalmers & Borton had the contract.

Sabetha, Kan.—Melvin W. Wenger, junior partner in the Wenger & Son Milling Co., and Miss Viola L. Bahr were married recently.

Atchison, Kan.—The Atchison Board of Trade held its annual get-together party on July 1. There was plenty of excellent food and good entertainment.

Frizzell (Larned p. o.), Kan.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant is operating on a 24-hr. schedule and will probably continue to operate for six months of the year.

Horton, Kan.—The W. J. Lowe Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this point to J. Lynch & Co. of Salina. They have installed Arch Stuck as manager, who took possession July 1.

Danville, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. elevator was struck by lightning June 11 which resulted in a fire that burned the structure to the ground. The elevator, 10,000 bus. capacity, was practically empty.

Byers, Kan.—The grain elevator owned by Roy and Marvin Moore was destroyed by fire July 9. Some of the 16,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator may be salvaged for stock feed. Value of the wheat was \$21,000.—G. M. H. Leonard (5) 7-13 15m 6on7

Salina, Kan.—A. F. Pyle of Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co., has been elected president of the Salina Board of Trade, with B. Lynch of J. Lynch & Co., vice-president. Directors are: D. F. Lorenz, A. T. Riley, Orrin S. Dowse, Roy Faith and Ed. Morgenstern.

Alden, Kan.—Thos. Mooney, a harvest hand on the Elmer Koch farm, sustained a severe back injury recently when a load of wheat he had brought to the Farmers Elevator fell several feet at the dump when the front wheels slipped off the lift.—I. D. Allison.

Wichita, Kan.—When 129 cars of new wheat were on tracks at the Kansas Milling Co. plant the night of June 26, double the number of cars usually on track at one time during harvest season, D. S. Jackman, vice-pres. and general manager, solved the man power shortage by calling in the men who head other departments to help unload wheat that was coming into the elevator. Volunteers from offices and sales departments joined in the task and worked from 8 p.m. to midnight getting some of the grain out of the way.

Grenola, Kan.—The Durbin & Sheel Feed Store recently purchased the Grenola Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator from Ralph Demmitt. Mr. Demmitt has been suffering from results of the removal of his right arm at the elbow, following an accident several months ago in which his arm was crushed in the screw conveyor.

Skiddy, Kan.—Phil Dodderidge, owner of the local elevator, has opened the house for business with Harold Anderson in charge. The business will be operated as a storage center and sales house for feeds of all kinds. The elevator has been closed for several months following the induction of Paul Enos, manager, into the army.

Wakeeney, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator managers from 42 towns east of Salina held an all day meeting here recently. Ed. Morgenstern, president of the Robinson Milling Co., and the mayor of Salina along with other officials of the company were present. Dinner and lunch were served at the Hotel Saatz. Plans of business, harvest conditions and the car situation were some of the subjects discussed.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Extensive improvements are underway at the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. plant. A loading dock will be built along the south side of the present office building, which will enable the handling of four extra cars at once. An automatic conveyor belt will be installed along the new dock to cut out the longer trip from the east loading stations to the mill itself. To make room for the new dock, a new section will be added to the front of the building to house offices which will be removed from the present office building. The new dock will extend along the south side of the new section. Julius Kaaz has the contract for the work.

Maize, Kan.—Friction in machinery in the top of the Kellogg grain elevator, owned by F. H. and V. H. Kellogg, is believed to have caused a fire that destroyed the elevator, two warehouses and loading facilities late June 26. Fast thinking on the part of three men, one of them bridge supervisor of the Missouri Pacific, is credited with saving considerable property threatened by the flames whipped by a strong southwest wind. They set a back fire in a nearby wheat field, obtained a truck and cable and moved 22 grain cars spotted on the siding, to safety. Some feed stored in the elevator warehouses was saved also. The elevator, a wood superstructure covered with galvanized iron, had a capacity of 10,000 bus. The loss included \$1,000 worth of grain doors owned by the Missouri Pacific.—I. D. Allison.

Wichita, Kan.—Final papers for the liquidation of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. have been signed and the sale of its physical assets to the Ross-Zimmerman interests completed. Lon H. Powell, president of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. and dean of Wichita grain men, arranged the deal and acted as liquidating agent for stockholders of the company. The sale included the 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here and country elevators at Seward, Cunningham, Leoti and Marienthal, Kan. The buying interests now operate American Flours, Inc., Newton; the Whitewater Flour Mills Co., Whitewater, Kan., and the Ross Milling Co., Ottawa, Kan. Addition of this elevator will give these interests approximately 4,365,000 bus. storage. The Wichita plant is one of the best equipped and fastest handling houses in the Southwest, with excellent trackage facilities for loading and unloading. It will be operated as a public warehouse as in the past.

Holton, Kan.—Homer Humphrey recently sold a half interest in his Rock Island Elevator, Humphrey Implement Co. and oil and gas business to Roger A. Campbell of Emporia, Kan., who began active participation in the business June 15.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The P. K. Stauffer Grain Co. is moving its offices to a location connected with its elevators and other buildings on West 10th St. The truck scale has been moved to newly built base, conveniently located to office and elevator.

Salina, Kan.—High winds during June caused damage of varying amounts at the following plants: Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, Salina; C. C. Smith, office building, Conway Springs; Blaker Lumber & Grain Co. elevator, Fontana; Iola Milling Co. elevator, Iola; Ben L. Yohe, mill plant, Shady Bend.

KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky.—Chas. A. Weisenberger, of Midway, who was connected with the Weisenberger Flour Mills, died at the Veterans Hospital in Chicago June 28 after a few months' illness.

Sturgis, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Grain Co. operated by Dan Williams has been consolidated with the Exchange Milling Co., owned since 1913 by Arthur Smith. The company will operate under the name of the Sturgis Milling Co. and produce only feed products.

MICHIGAN

Gobles, Mich.—The Gobleville Milling Co. plant has installed a new hammer mill driven by a 75-h.p. motor.

Clare, Mich.—The Johnson Elvtr. Co. has installed a Saginaw Line Mixer with a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Hudson, Mich.—The alfalfa mill owned by Glenn L. Miller, Defiance, O., burned July 5. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

Fowlerville, Mich.—The Hall Feed Mill recently installed a new hammer mill with tramp iron separator, driven by a 50-h.p. motor.

Covert, Mich.—Engine power in the Spellman Elevator has been replaced with a number of electric motors, all of the fully enclosed type.

Falmouth, Mich.—The Falmouth Co-op. Co. has installed a hammer mill with a tramp iron separator, driven by 50-h.p. Howell Fully Enclosed Motor.

Oak Grove, Mich.—The John Wriggelsworth Elevator sustained a small fire loss, caused by lightning on June 18. The elevator also was damaged by high winds.

Bloomington, Mich.—The Bloomington Milling Co. has installed a Prater Hammer Mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor, a Big Chief Corn Cutter and a Sidney Mixer.

Albion, Mich.—The Albion Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Prater Hammer Mill with 60-h.p. fully enclosed Howell Motor. This mill is equipped with a tramp iron separator.

Fremont, Mich.—Rottman & Holler, who purchased the old Wolters Milling Co. plant about a year ago, have installed an A. D. Hughes Hammer Mill and a Feed Mixer.

Benton Center, Mich.—The Benton Center Fruit Exchange has added an elevator and feed mill to the rear of its fruit warehouse. New equipment includes a Big Chief Hammer Mill and Corn Cutter. The hammer mill is protected with a tramp iron separator.

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OMAHA

Tyre, Mich.—The Snover Grain Co. has purchased the local elevator and started operations July 1 under the management of Berle McGunegle who is a partner with his father in the Snover Grain Co.

Buchanan, Mich.—A 20-ft. addition is being built on the feed mill plant owned by the Buchanan Co-operative Ass'n. The new hammer mill installed will be driven by a 75-h.p. fully enclosed motor; several other fully enclosed motors also will be installed.

Galien, Mich.—Morley Bros. of New Troy, who purchased the local feed mill about a year ago, are increasing its capacity by the installation of a new hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed motor. The mill is equipped with a tramp iron separator.

Union City, Mich.—Ray Randall, Jr., has purchased the interest of his father, Ray Randall, Sr., in the Randall Milling Co., and took over complete charge July 1. The senior Mr. Randall is retiring after spending 33 years here in the milling business, because of ill health.

Erie, Mich.—Fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, destroyed between 15 and 20 tons of green hay in a drier at the Randolph Alfalfa Mill June 20. The building did not catch fire and the flames were brought under control quickly by the volunteer firemen.

Hopkins, Mich.—The grinding capacity at the plant of Frances Moored is being increased by the installation of a Hughes Hammer Mill with a built-in tramp iron separator, to be driven by a 50-h.p. Howell Motor on the mill and a 10-h.p. Howell Motor on the fan, both fully enclosed.

Freeland, Mich.—The feed grinding capacity at the Chas. Wolohan, Inc., elevator has been increased by the installation of a D. E. Hughes hammer mill, with a built-in tramp iron separator. This mill is driven by a 60-h.p. motor, and the fan by a 15-h.p. motor, both Howell Fully Enclosed Motors.

Breckenridge, Mich.—Increased feed grinding capacity has been installed at the Breckenridge Farmers Elevator Co. plant consisting of a Prater Hammer Mill, with tramp iron separator, driven by a 60-h.p. Howell Motor, and a new corn sheller driven by a 10-h.p. Howell motor. Both motors are fully enclosed.

Davison, Mich.—The Wolohan Co., recent purchasers of the Burroughs-Berry elevator, have taken over active operation of the plant. Dick Wolohan is manager. Several alterations and improvements are planned. A new, modern grain and bean cleaner will be installed and the warehouses are being reinforced. The latest feed grinding and mixing equipment will be installed this summer.

MINNESOTA

Danube, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported its property damaged by high winds on June 17.

Maple Lake, Minn.—William Platzer of Grano, N. D., is new manager of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Minneota, Minn.—William Grosser has succeeded Axel Enga at the Farmers & Merchants Supply Co. elevator.

Heron Lake, Minn.—Martin Leo, 58, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, died of a heart ailment June 27.

McIntosh, Minn.—Everett Wheelock has replaced E. A. Anderson as manager at the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator.

Stewartville, Minn.—Frank Fieck was elected manager of the Farmers Elevator for his 31st year at the recent annual meeting of the company.

Dundas, Minn.—William McKinnon is new manager of the Dundas Elevator. He has been employed by the elevator company for the past 12 years.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Ed Shock, who will manage the P. H. Gust elevator, has purchased the Martin Nelson home and will move his family here from Springfield.

Taunton, Minn.—Axel Enga, formerly employed at the Farmers & Merchants Supply Co., Minneota, Minn., is new manager of the Taunton Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Glennville, Minn.—Edward P. Howe, manager of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. for the past 29 years, died recently. Walter Lang has been appointed manager of the elevator.

Dunnell, Minn.—George Hjolm of Clare City, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, starting work July 1. He has been with the elevator at Clare City for five years.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Hedron Elvtr. Co. has completed its new feed mill, a two-story structure, 20x30 ft., and equipped with modern machines, including a mixer, feed scalper and magnetic separator.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Harry Hoelz has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. property and stock and will operate the business in conjunction with the Hoelz Flour & Feed Co., taking over the business July 1.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—George Lenaburg, formerly of Jackson, Minn., recently purchased the Penrose Elvtr. Co. elevator and is operating the business. He operated the Jackson Grain Co. elevator which burned last February and was unable to get material to rebuild.

New Ulm, Minn.—Employees and members of their families joined in the annual picnic of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. here on June 26. A parade headed by a band preceded the event. It is estimated 900 persons were served at supper. Entertainment during the afternoon included softball games, horseshoe pitching, boat rides, swimming and musical programs.

DULUTH LETTER

Russell W. Gray, 78, died recently at his home here. He retired in 1933 from the chief deputy grain inspectorship which he held for many years.—F. G. C.

F. C. Tenney, manager of the Hixon-Gannon Grain Co., recently was married to Bess Merritt Mitchel and they are now on their wedding trip.—F. G. C.

The Apple River Mill Co., having outgrown its old quarters, has moved into a larger and more modern building at 2402 West Superior St. where it is glad to welcome old and new friends. Howard E. Nelson is the local manager.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Allan Moore, for nearly a year head of the flour section of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C., has been appointed head of Pillsbury's newly created grain merchandising department, E. H. Mirick, vice-pres. in charge of grain operations for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., recently announced. Mr. Moore succeeded Atherton Bean at O.P.A. and was largely instrumental in polishing up the operations of Defense Supplies Corp. subsidy. At the request of O.P.A. he has agreed to act in a consultant capacity on problems in the milling industry. Before joining O.P.A. in August, 1943, Mr. Moore

was manager of Pillsbury's Chicago grain office for three years. The company has for 10 years engaged in extensive grain merchandising activities.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Soybean Processing, Inc., has been organized, capital stock, \$25,000; to sell, buy, trade, ship, export and import all kinds of grains, cereals and other agricultural products at wholesale or retail. Organizers, M. L. Grossman, A. L. Brill, F. S. Sigal, all of Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

Columbia, Mo.—Hugh Baker was recently elected president of the Boone County Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Bird City, Mo.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator sustained some damage from recent high winds.

Carthage, Mo.—Henry S. Cowgill, head of the former Cowgill Milling Co. here, is seriously ill in a Washington, D. C., hospital.

St. Louis, Mo.—Baur Flour Mills Co. recently purchased an unimproved tract adjoining its South Broadway industrial property.—P. J. P.

Robertson, Mo.—A contract has been signed whereby the City of St. Louis acquires the 55 ft. concrete grain elevator of the Florissant Valley Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. This building is across the highway from the Lambert Flying Field, owned by the City of St. Louis, 10 miles distant, which for over 15 years has been trying to have the building condemned as a hazard to flyers landing on the N.W.-S.E. runway. The building will be razed within the next 90 days. The Co-operative will erect a modern low-type elevator adjacent to its warehouse. G. W. Williams is manager of the Co-operative Elevator and has shown a good profit every year that he has been here.—A. L. Edney, cashier, Florissant Valley Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Rodney Milling Co. has increased its grant to the Kansas State College, Manhattan, up to \$2,000 for research on ash in flour. The fellowship will be used when graduate students are available to work on the project.

Dean W. Tucker has resigned from the E. L. Rickel, Grain, firm to become assistant to Stanley G. Cronin, manager of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. He took over his new duties June 15.

The Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. has appealed from the decision of arbitrators assessing a penalty of 5 cents per bushel for default in delivery of 1,028,000 bus. of May wheat, and the appeals committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade began the hearing July 6.

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James S. Hart, John Blowers and J. D. Tinklepaugh have been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade authorized, July 10, effective immediately and continuing until further notice, that official weights determined at any destination point may be accepted in lieu of Kansas City official weights on cash wheat transactions.

The National Distillers Corp. has started construction of a 60,000-bu. grain storage elevator at its local alcohol plant. Granular flour now is being provided the plant by Kansas City mills. The new storage facilities will greatly increase productoin efficiency, corporation officials stated. The capacity of 60,000 bus. is equivalent to about three days' requirements of wheat.

Harold M. Adams, who for the past several months worked with Transit Grain & Commission Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has joined the Bates Grain Co. and will work with Max Bates in merchandising grain. Mr. Adams was with Midland Flour Milling Co. here for 13 years before entering the service in 1940. He was a captain when he received a medical discharge late last year.

The state com'ites that work with the Southwest Grain Advisory Com'ite met with the executive com'ite July 11. O. M. Straube, chairman. Allocations for July were made by the C.C.C. on the old basis as reports to the advisory com'ite were not complete enough for them to do a thoro job. All August and later allocations will be made after the C.C.C. has taken into consideration the advice of the com'ite.

MONTANA

Virgelle, Mont.—The Greely Elevtr. Co. reported its property was damaged by recent high winds.

Kalispell, Mont.—James Gusten, formerly of Denton, has succeeded L. E. Olson as manager of the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co. elevator.

Plevna, Mont.—Phil E. Huber, manager of the Farmers Elevator since 1920, recently resigned and John M. Ludwig is acting manager.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Vegetable Oil & Feed Co., will build a mill to process flax and mustard seed for production of linseed oil and livestock feed.

Circle, Mont.—M. F. Bayer, who has been manager of the Richardson (N. D.) Farmers Union Elevator, is new manager of the local Farmers Union Elevator.

Missoula, Mont.—L. E. Olson, manager of the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co. for more than 10 years, has been transferred to Missoula, where he will be associated with the Missoula Mercantile grain department.

NEBRASKA

Louisville, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has remodeled its feed grinding room.

O'Neill, Neb.—Cornelius Keys, 81, retired feed and flour dealer, died June 26.

Reynolds, Neb.—The Harry Barrett elevator was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Alliance, Neb.—The George Newswanger mill was damaged by a small electrical damage fire in May.

Fairbury, Neb.—An overheated motor, smoking, brought firemen to the Fairbury Mills Co. plant June 27. Damage was confined to the motor.

Omaha, Neb.—W. P. Dolan, former district sales manager for Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., joined the Kelly-Erickson Co.—B. I. B.

Rulo, Neb.—Charles Delong, 66, manager of the Dannen Hay & Grain Co. elevator for 28 years, died July 5 in a Falls City hospital.—P. J. P.

Oakdale, Neb.—The Oakdale Elevator owned by the late Burdette Boyes has been sold to a line elevator company and the Boyes family has moved to Seward.

Gresham, Neb.—Lt. Hugo Carl Martin Buell, employed at the R. L. Thompson elevator until his induction into the army, October, 1941, was killed in action in France June 8.

Motala, (Minden p. o.), Neb.—Trico Feed Mills will be in operation soon, it is expected in time to dehydrate a portion of the second cutting of alfalfa. Capacity of the dehydrator will be from 2,000 to 3,500 lbs. per hour, depending upon the moisture content of the plant.

Auburn, Neb.—At a recent Chamber of Commerce meeting a com'ite was appointed to investigate fully activities and operations of alfalfa dehydration plants located in the Platte River valley near Lexington and Cozad. Location of such a plant here is under consideration.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Feed Dehydrating Co. opened its production plant July 10. Production will include reclaiming waste products, dehydrating government eggs and spent grain for use as stock food. Capacity is 30 tons a day. Ray Schulz is president of the company.

Grand Island, Neb.—M. C. Brown, who has been in charge of the grain and feed department of the local plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., has been appointed manager of the plant, succeeding A. L. Johnson who was transferred to the company's subsidiary plant at Decatur, Ala.

Edison, Neb.—The W. P. Fritzer Grain Co. elevator has been sold to B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo. W. R. Arnold, who has been employed by Mr. Fritzer for the past seven years, will be manager of the new concern which will be known as the Christo Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Fritzer purchased the business May 15, 1927.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Harvey Potter of Overton, employed at the Josselyn alfalfa mill, had one leg broken and the other mangled so badly amputation may be necessary, when caught in a chain while trying to get a truck into action that was stuck on the Chris Fishline farm east of Lexington. A tractor was hitched to the truck to pull it out, and Potter was caught in the chain.

Gordon, Neb.—The Lakeside Non-Stock Co-op. Labor Ass'n was incorporated June 17, for the purpose of recruiting and obtaining labor for the hay fields of Sheridan and Garden Counties.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Nebraska City Grain Exchange has enlarged its rooms and added new equipment, including a new Steinlite Moisture Tester, in preparation for increased inspection and protein tests this season.

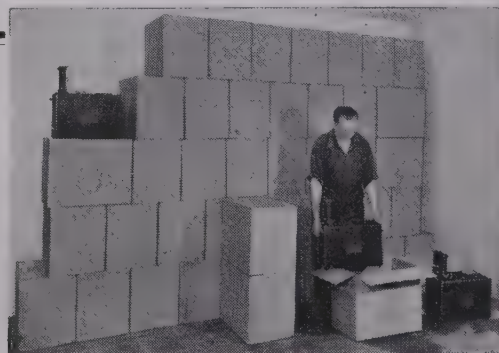
Bushnell, Neb.—Ed. Richards was seriously injured June 26 when, while assisting in installing a hydraulic lift in the Hagemeister, Inc., elevator, the heavy mechanism fell. One of his shoulders was fractured, the upper arm bone was pulled away from the shoulder socket, his left leg was fractured above the ankle and he received numerous bruises and lacerations. He was removed to a Kimball hospital. Chas. Penstrom is manager. The new power lift was being installed preparatory to receiving this year's grain.

Lincoln, Neb. — Annual millers' and grain dealers' field day at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture was held June 28. A field trip was made to the experimental crops plats which featured inspection of the plots and samples of wheat and oats from 1,200 Nebraska farms. Dr. J. E. Livingston, extension plant pathologist, gave a demonstration on the control of loose and covered smuts after which dinner was served at the college cafeteria. R. M. Sandstedt of the department of agriculture chemistry spoke about the milling and baking characteristics of Nebraska wheats at the dinner. Phil Runion, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, told about grain improvements and Dr. F. D. Keim, chairman of the agronomy department, told of work at the experiment station. A cordial invitation had been extended to members of the grain trade to be present for the occasion.

NEW JERSEY

Frenchtown, N. J.—The Delaware Valley Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., recently lost its feed mill by fire. The plant was not yet three years old. A considerable quantity of grain was destroyed in the fire, the total loss estimated in excess of \$100,000.

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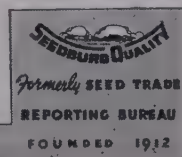


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NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—A conference of eastern sales representatives of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was held here recently.

Chittenango, N. Y.—Fire on June 30 severely damaged the building, machinery and stock of Ezra E. Cook and Leland H. Sterns.

Albany, N. Y.—The Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp. sustained a small loss from fire recently. A freight car jumped the track on June 5 and damaged the company's building.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Solvent, but unable to meet its debts as they mature, the Marine Elvtr. Co. has received approval to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act. Under the reorganization plan presented to the court, holders of bonds worth \$451,000 are to receive 75c on the dollar.

Waverly, N. Y.—The plant of Kasco Mills, Inc., was totally destroyed by fire on June 30. The loss is estimated at \$350,000 to \$400,000, including seven or eight cars of finished feed and a quantity of grain, none of which can be salvaged. The company has not made definite plans for its future operation, but stated that it is obtaining feed from other sources to care for its local trade, and that some arrangements will be made at once to care for carlot business. Kasco Mills, Inc., also operates a large feed manufacturing plant at Toledo, O.

NORTH DAKOTA

Kintyre, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator No. 1 was damaged by recent high winds.

Napoleon, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by high winds on June 17.

Tappen, N. D.—Elevator No. 2 of Russell-Miller Milling Co. was damaged by high winds on June 13.

Hazleton, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s elevator No. 2 was damaged by high winds on June 17.

Richardton, N. D.—Robert Gallagher has succeeded M. F. Bayer as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Gladstone, N. D.—John J. Loh recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator because of ill health.

Galesburg, N. D.—C. O. Haakenson was re-named manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Harlow, N. D.—Arthur B. Hogenson replaced Clifford Abrahamson as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator.

Cogswell, N. D.—L. H. Mitchell was reappointed manager of the Co-op. Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Harvey, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. re-appointed A. Welk as manager of the elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Henzel, N. D.—C. W. Weed was reappointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Oslo, N. D.—Irving A. Johnson was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Selfridge, N. D.—The Farmers Union purchased the Alton C. Ellingson elevator, taking possession June 25. Otto Bruning is manager.

Starsburg, N. D.—D. M. Wagner was reappointed manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting; Frank Fettig is his assistant.

Maddock, N. D.—Henry Benson was retained for another year as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Hazleton, N. D.—Mike Pflugrath was re-appointed manager and Ernest H. Roesler, assistant, of the Farmers Union Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Edgeley, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. handled 480,000 bus. of grain last year. L. M. Oppegaard is manager, Albert Johnson, assistant, at the elevator.

Minot, N. D.—Louis Enger has tendered his resignation as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n, effective Aug. 1, the 30th anniversary of his association with the company.

Medina, N. D.—F. L. Rudolph, who has been manager of the Medina Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator since last January succeeding Fred Klein, was re-elected at the recent annual meeting.

Monango, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n distributed approximately \$8,000 in patronage dividends to its stockholders and patrons at its recent annual meeting. G. Siewert is manager of the elevator.

Cogswell, N. D.—The Co-op. Grain Co. handled 100,000 bus. of grain for a net savings of \$8,147 during the fiscal year, it was reported to stockholders at the recent annual meeting. L. H. Mitchell is manager.

Michigan, N. D.—Improvements made in the Michigan Farmers Union Elevator included changing over from engine power to electric power, installing new scale and lift, new spouting and new flooring. A. M. Sobolik is manager.

Edmore, N. D.—The Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. ended its fiscal year with a net profit of \$18,994.70, the largest year since its organization, it was reported at the recent stockholders' meeting. Elmer A. Melland is manager.

Baldwin, N. D.—C. O. Sizer, Ellendale, N. D., police officer for the past 15 months, resigned his position and on July 7 assumed the management of the Baldwin elevator, succeeding Clarence Hazzard who plans to go to the west coast.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Work of building an annex at the F.U.G.T.A. elevator, St. Anthony and Dakota branch, is expected to get under way shortly after July 1. The annex will have a capacity of 25,000 bus. of grain and will double the capacity of the plant.

Temvik, N. D.—A fire which was thought started from a cigarette left by men who had been working on the elevator during the day, destroyed the Occident Elevator. The building was being taken down and the office part was supposed to have been moved the next day. No grain was in the structure. It was insured, but the value of the lumber was worth much more than the insurance carried at the present time.

Reynolds, N. D.—Walfred Perila, who has been assistant manager of the Co-op. Ass'n elevator since its organization, was named manager at the recent annual meeting, to succeed H. M. Balkan, who resigned.

Dunning (Maxbass p. o.), N. D.—Ray F. Johnson is now sole owner of the Phipps & Keen elevator. He has had a half interest in the plant, which he has managed for several years. B. C. Phipps, from whom he purchased the partnership interest, is in California.

Golden Valley, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently declared patronage dividends of 2.5 cents per bushel to cover operations during the past two years. John Gress returned May 1 as manager of the elevator. He resigned Dec. 1, 1943, because of illness of his wife, who died in Detroit, Mich., in January. He had been manager of the elevator since June, 1927.

OHIO

Hayden, O.—High winds did a small amount of damage at the Walter N. Latham elevator recently.

Mansfield, O.—Judson A. Lantz, 75, who was associated with the Lantz Mills, founded by his father, the late John C. Lantz, died June 27.

Toledo, O.—The A. B. Caple Co. has purchased a storage building and 18 acres of land near here. The company formerly rented the building.

Cincinnati, O.—Charles Boch, 80, retired grain and hay merchant who operated his business in Camp Washington for many years, died recently.

Pataskala, O.—John Moore of Kirkville has purchased the local elevator operated by the late Carl L. Mead. Mr. Moore operates an elevator at Kirkville.

South Charleston, O.—The frame hay warehouse of the Dewey Bros. Co., was destroyed by fire on June 28. Fire started from grass which may have originated from sparks from a passing train.

Delaware, O.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the Farmers Exchange Ass'n July 6, with a loss estimated at \$50,000 according to Clifford Gooding, manager. Equipment and nearly 10,000 bus. of grain some of it new wheat, burned.

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Defiance, O.—Fire destroyed a large barn at the Glen L. Miller Feed Co. June 23 with a loss estimated at \$10,000.

Mt. Vernon, O.—John McMillen, 56, was injured when struck by an elevator at the Northwestern Elvtr. & Mill Co. recently. He suffered from shock, cuts and bruises.

Litchfield, O.—Thieves broke the lock from the gasoline tanks recently at the Litchfield Elevator, Mgr. A. G. Law reported, and made off with a quantity of gasoline and oil.

OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Roosevelt, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n sustained a loss from fire on June 16, that originated in the elevator cupola. The cupola burned off but the elevator proper was saved.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Midland Flour Co. property was damaged by high winds on June 23. The company reported its plant at Erie, Okla., also sustained a small loss from wind.

El Reno, Okla.—J. T. Hollinger, formerly for 15 years with Texas Mill & Elvtr. Co., Abilene, Tex., has joined the Sheldon E. Reese Elevators, and is operating their local house and buying station.

Purcell, Okla.—Ike Hollis recently bot the Sheff Feed Mill and is operating the plant. The mill had not been in use for some time. Mr. Hollis also will operate a feed store and buy eggs and poultry.

Yukon, Okla.—L. C. Vose and others have brought suit to demand title to 1,000 shares of preferred stock in the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., resisting a resolution of the board of directors for the redemption of the preferred stock plaintiffs claim to own.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Terminal Oil Mill plant has been purchased by the newly organized Producers Co-op. Oil Mill, a group of cotton gins in Oklahoma. O. K. Winteringer is manager of the Producers group. The new firm will offer its contracts for cottonseed delivery to the 80 co-op. cotton gins in the state.

Fairfax, Okla. — L. A. Harrell has taken over control and operation of the Fairfax Elevator and the grain and feed business of which he has been acting as manager. Besides buying all kinds of grain, grinding grain and alfalfa, Mr. Harrell also will carry a large stock of feeds and will operate the gin during the cotton season.

Enid, Okla.—Enid terminal elevator operators recently appealed to the U. S. employment service to furnish adequate laborers to keep elevators operating at capacity during the harvest of the large wheat crop. "All elevator capacity is needed to care for the bumper crop; cars must be unloaded immediately on arrival at the terminal to keep grain cars rolling; elevators must have adequate man power to accomplish this" a statement said.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—The Peterson Feed & Seed Store has been sold by E. Peterson to Frank Tyler.

Monroe, Wash.—The Globe Feed Mills buildings have been painted and otherways improved.

Kent, Wash.—Stock of the Sunrise Mills was damaged recently as a result of nearby buildings burning.

Ferdinand, Wash.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have purchased from the Ferdinand Grain Co. its 200,000-bu. warehouse and elevator.

Stanfield, Ore.—A grain elevator is being constructed by G. C. and G. M. Ransier, to take care of their storage of this year's crop.

Weiser, Ida.—Sacks of bran at the Weiser Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant were damaged by fire recently. The walls of the building were scorched.

Echo, Wash.—A bulk loading elevator is being constructed at the Echo Flour Mills. The structure will have two 2,500-bu. bins and will be equipped to handle 1,400 bus. an hour.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Claude L. Buchet, manager of the Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., was elected president of the Managers' Ass'n of the North Pacific Grain Growers at the recent annual meeting in Spokane.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Flames of undetermined origin leveled the Morrain Grain Co.'s warehouse at Thiel Railway station near here June 23. The burned building was empty. Estimated loss, \$50,000.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—D. M. Gemberling, representing the grain trade here, has been named as member of the 50-man foreign trade committee to plan Washington state's post-war foreign trade expansion, by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie.—F. K. H.

Uniontown, Wash.—W. L. Potter, manager of Centennial Flour Mills elevator and warehouse for 17 years, has retired from duty, and Albert Jacobs, who has managed the Leon warehouse and elevator for the Uniontown Co-operative, will succeed Mr. Potter as manager.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Columbia Feed Mills is building a dehydrating plant on a site just opposite its mill. J. J. Chisholm, owner; will be ready for operation soon. The building will be of frame construction with concrete foundation, and while narrow, will have an overall length of 74 ft. along the railroad track serving the mill.

Quincy, Wash.—The 160,000-bu. elevator being constructed here by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion, F. L. Huffman, manager of the company, stated. The elevator, 130 ft. high, is built entirely of concrete and has 13 bins. Machinery now being installed will be ready for operation in time for harvest.

Spokane, Wash.—The North Pacific Grain Growers held their annual meeting in Spokane recently. Over 100 persons were presented, representing the 8,000 members of the organization. Last year's officers were re-elected for another year. They are: H. E. Goldsworthy, Rosalia, Wash., pres.; A. M. Camp, Colfax, vice-pres.; A. E. Sutton, Portland, Ore., general manager and treas.; King Jernigan, Spokane, sec'y.

Wilbur, Wash.—At the recent annual meeting of Graingrowers Warehouse Co., an 8 per cent dividend was declared, and the officers were re-elected for another year. They are: R. E. Bandy, pres.; Max Rettowski, vice-pres.; L. T. Sheffela, sec'y. This company, 35 years old, has declared an 8 per cent dividend annually a major part of the time. C. W. Kunz, manager, is beginning his thirteenth year in that capacity.

Govan, Wash.—The Community Elevator's new elevator under construction here is nearing completion. The concrete structure stands 110 ft. high, and will store 165,000 bus. of grain. Elevator machinery is being installed with a 20-h.p. motor. Llewellyn & Llewellyn have taken a 25-year operating lease on the Community Elvtr. Co.'s plants here and at Wilbur, both of which are built on property adjoining other elevators owned by the Llewellyns.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—A four-acre tract of land at Delaware and Packer Aves. has been chosen as site of a plant for processing poultry and cattle feed, to be operated by Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. Negotiations are underway between the city and the government to agree upon a price for the property.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Groton, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Clear Lake, S. D.—Carl Moon was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The Farmers Union Produce House sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Hecla, S. D. — Milton Ask has succeeded Everett Wheelock as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator.

Hammer, S. D.—The Hammer Grain Co. reported a small amount of damage was done at its plant by recent high winds.

Pierpont, S. D. — The Co-op. Elevator recently installed a new attrition mill. F. M. Roberts is manager of the elevator.

Wessington, S. D.—The A. C. Ruddy elevator has been undergoing some extensive repair work and given a coat of paint.

Humboldt, S. D. — S. M. Angus, veteran grain buyer, has resigned as manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Elvtr. Co. elevator after 41 years of service with the company.

Watertown, S. D.—Henry Putnam of the North-Western Crop Improvement Ass'n was in charge of the grain school held here on June 21. Wheat, barley, flax and oats were discussed.

Mitchell, S. D.—The annual Cargill, Inc., picnic was held at Hitchcock Park June 18. About 250 employees of the company with their families attended, enjoyed a pot-luck dinner and outdoor sports.

Viborg, S. D.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reported net profits for the year showed a gain over last year and amounted to \$8,068.25. Carl Lauidsen was re-elected manager.

Nunda, S. D.—The Co-op. Ass'n netted savings of more than \$10,000 during the fiscal year just completed, it was reported at the recent stockholders' meeting. M. J. Nelson is manager of the elevator.

Florence, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. buildings were considerably damaged by high winds that swept thru the community June 17. The elevator and attached warehouse were damaged and the roof and doors were blown from the coal sheds.

Warner, S. D.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. netted savings of over \$7,000 during the seven months which the elevator operated during the last fiscal year, it was reported at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. The elevator was destroyed by fire in June, 1943, and operations were not resumed until November. Frank Morgan is manager.

Centerville, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. is building a 25 x 22 ft. annex to its elevator. It will be 36 ft. high and of 14,000 bus. storage capacity. A special conveyor will carry the grain to the annex from the elevator. Much of the lumber for the project is coming from the Thompson Elevator in Vermillion which was purchased by Mr. Mullaney recently and taken down. New equipment to be brought here includes a motor for the elevator head and a man lift, William Disbrow, local manager, stated.

Gary, S. D.—Henry Gobliesch recently sold his local elevators to R. T. Sheehan of Fairfax, Minn., giving possession June 24. Mr. Sheehan is an experienced grain man having been employed by the McCarthy Grain Commission of Fairfax for the past 12 years. Mr. Gobliesch and his two sons have operated the elevators here for the past five years during which time new hammer mills and cleaners have been installed and other improvements made. Due to the induction of his sons into the army, he disposed of the property.

SOUTHEAST

Greenville, Miss.—Boy Joyce and associates are financing the projected erection of a 100,000-bu. grain elevator here, construction of the first bin to start within 30 days if approval is given by the W.P.B. Cost has been estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Decatur, Ala.—A. L. Johnson, for the past four years manager of the Grand Island, Neb. plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., has been transferred here as manager of the Alabama Flour Mills Co., a subsidiary of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills.

Meridian, Miss.—The Meridian Grain & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; incorporators, Chas. H. Russell, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Winstead, Meridian; capital stock, \$500,000 of common stock; 5,000 shares common at par value of \$100 per share; to own and operate a general manufacturing and distributing business for the sale and handling at wholesale or retail feed and grain products, groceries, fruit, farm supplies, hardware, building supplies, dry goods, drugs and other articles.

TEXAS

Happy, Tex.—Pete Whitlow has bought an interest in and is now operating the Happy Elevator.

Abilene, Tex.—Olen P. Jeter has succeeded J. T. Hollinger as manager of the Texas Mill & Elevator. Mr. Hollinger resigned to take a position with Sheldon Reese Elevator, El Reno, Okla.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Elevator operators have appealed to marines on leave from the near-by marine air station to lend a hand at shoveling wheat in a labor shortage emergency which early this month had tied up 360 grain cars at local rail yards. In one instance, feed mill workers were transferred to elevators, their places in the feed mill being filled by women workers.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following: Henry A. Buhrkuhl, Kress; Dungan Grain & Feed Co., McKinney; Farmersville Grain Co., Farmersville; Higginbotham Feed & Elvtr. Co., Lamesa; Courtney Hunt, Haskell; J. W. Rust Grain Co., Lorenzo; Sabinal Wool & Mohair Co., Sabinal, Tex.; Langley Grain & Feed Co., Tucumcari, N. M.; Portales Milling Co., Portales, N. M.; Cargill, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Waco, Tex.—John M. Clement, 63, president and owner of the Clement Grain Co., died unexpectedly at his home June 16. Mr. Clement had turned over the active management of the business to his son, Madison Clement, several years ago after suffering serious injuries in an automobile accident. He had been a prominent figure in grain circles of Texas for over 20 years, and the day before his death was in the company office. With his son, widow and three daughters, he is survived by his brother, Ben E. Clement, who established the business over 40 years ago and was at one time president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, now the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—E. C. Bader, associated with Warner Arthur Grain, was elected president of the Ogden Grain Exchange at the recent annual election. M. G. Pence, local grain man, was named first vice-pres.; H. M. Blackhurst, Utah Poultry Producers Ass'n, Salt Lake City, 2nd vice-pres.; Lloyd C. Stone was re-elected sec'y-treas. Directors for the 1944-45 fiscal year include: J. J. Neville, S. F. Matthies, Elwood Williams, V. P. Campbell, Ogden; N. W. Crowther, Malad, Idaho, and P. J. Farrell, Ogden.

WISCONSIN

Neenah, Wis.—E. J. Lachmann, 87, for many years a member of the Krueger & Lachmann Milling Co., and president of the firm at the time he disposed of his interests in 1918, died June 2. He was in the grain business also from 1906 to 1918 as head of the Lachmann Grain Co. For 13 years he was sec'y of the Wisconsin State Millers Ass'n, an office he held until he retired from business.

Phillips, Wis.—Rabenowich Bros. will build a five-story 34x34 ft. addition to feed mill, with head house and storage bins, and a two-story 90x120 ft. warehouse. Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Antigo, Wis.—Enlo B. Pinkerton has succeeded Stephen Palmer as manager of the Langdale Farmers Co-op. Co., following the latter's retirement from business.

Norwalk, Wis.—James Betthausen, who sold his grain and feed elevator to Joseph Flock last October, has taken over the business again since the retirement of Mr. Flock due to ill health.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Leroy LaBudde, 45, vice-president of the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., was killed the night of July 1 when his car crashed into the abutment of a bridge across the Milwaukee River on the drive between Port Washington and Green Bay Rds., in Lincoln Park. He was alone in the auto at the time of the accident, and died while being removed to County Emergency Hospital.

Slinger, Wis.—Oscar Zwald is now sole owner of the A. B. R. Grain Co., which will be operated in the future as in the past, but under a new name to be announced later. The company formerly was owned by the late Alex Rosenheimer and Oscar Zwald for the past several years. Since the accidental death of Mr. Rosenheimer on March 26, the partnership is now dissolved. The firm does feed grinding, buying and selling of grain and seeds, and stock feed.

Distillers' dried grains production during May amounted to 38,400 tons, an increase of 8,200 tons over May, 1943.—U.S.D.A.

The W.F.A. announced July 1 that it eliminated restrictions on the acquisition and use of all organic nitrogenous fertilizer materials except edible oil-seed meals. W.F.A. revoked War Food Order No. 12 (originally known as Food Production Order No. 12) and issued WFO-105. Both actions take effect July 1.



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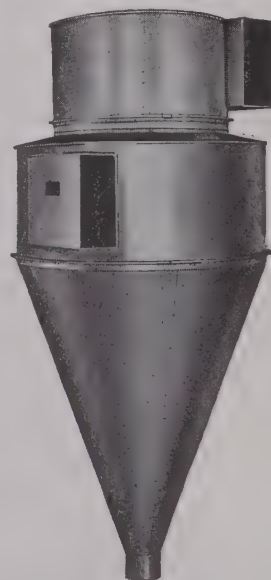
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Field Seeds

Hector, Minn.—A tornado recently took the roof off the seed corn processing plant of the Brookfield Seed Co.

Ida Grove, Ia.—Gaylen Hamphill is remodeling and redecorating his seed store, and putting in new fixtures.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Central States Seed Co. is remodeling and equipping another building to increase plant capacity.

Rugby, N. D.—Mrs. Gladys Kristjanson has taken over the management of the seed business operated by her late husband.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Seed Service, of Des Moines, has negotiated for the purchase of a building owned by Oscar Hansen.

Gibbon, Neb.—The Associated Seed Growers, Inc., is building a drier to handle hybrid seed corn from 500 acres. The capacity will be 1,000 bus. per day.

Anacortes, Wash.—A 16-acre site has been purchased for a seed laboratory and growing plots southwest of Avon to be staffed by county, state and federal workers.

Des Moines, Ia.—V. B. Hamilton will resign as sec'y of the Iowa Farm Bureau to devote full time to the Farmers Hybrid Seed Corn Co. of Hampton, Ia.

Evansville, Ind.—Rudolph Hoefling of Vanderburgh County has been named 1944 wheat king of Indiana, for his field of fultz wheat that yielded 42.5 bus. per acre.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Scott-Bathgate Co. has purchased a building containing 45,300 square feet to be used for its seed division. The company will grow seeds in Manitoba.

Muskogee, Okla.—J. E. Farrington, who for many years operated the Farrington Seed Co. here, died June 22, aged 74 years. For the past three years he resided at Chillicothe, Tex.

The O.P.A. ceiling on the price of popcorn is reported to have created a black market in which transactions are made at double the ceiling price. Growers are unwilling to sell at the ceiling price.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. P. J. Olson, head of the plant science department of the University of Manitoba, has been elected pres. of the Western Canadian Society of Agronomy, which held a meeting at Saskatoon.

Lincoln, Neb.—E. F. Frolik, assistant extension agronomist of the College of Agriculture, reports a decrease in the production of

hybrid seed corn will result from the floods in the Waterloo and Fremont areas.

Atkinson, Neb.—Chas. W. Peterson, who operates a large ranch, recently sold four carloads of bluegrass seed for export to Russia, at 20.68 cents per pound at St. Joseph, Mo., where he had it in store. Each carload was worth about \$7,000.

Pekin, Ill.—Jos. Green, foreman of the seed cleaning plant of Sommer Bros. Seed Co., was electrocuted recently while raising a flag pole which came into contact with a high tension wire. He was 32 years of age and had been employed by the company for 18 years.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has harvested grass seed from 10,000 acres in the O'Neill vicinity, 4,000 in the Stuart area and 1,500 in the Norfolk vicinity. At Norfolk the sacking of six carloads of bluegrass seed has just been finished. The company used 350 stripping machines, and at O'Neill 70 tractors.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—Funk Bros. Seed Co., of Bloomington, Ill., has rented the Lawrence building for business purposes and for a bowling alley for employees. In its research and foundation corn department the company has obtained the services of Willis H. Magdefrau, vocational agriculture instructor at Manchester High School, who has long been interested in hybrid seed corn.

Illinois Seedsmen Hold Summer Meeting

The summer meeting of the Illinois State Seedsmen's Ass'n was held June 30 at the University of Illinois, Urbana, with more than 100 registered.

D. D. DeForest, pres., of Galesburg, conducted the meeting.

Guy Stanner of Champaign gave an address of welcome and Dean Rusk presented the greetings of the University.

Before and after luncheon trips were made around the University farm to inspect growing plots of alfalfa, soybeans, castor beans, brome grass, oats, wheat and corn.

Chas. H. Keltner, superintendent of the Division of Plant Industry, Springfield, in charge of seed inspection, spoke at the indoor meeting.

Prof. J. C. Hackleman outlined the situation in supplies of seeds.

Seed Testing Conferences Held

During May and June approximately 70 seed analysts attended testing conferences at the War Food Administration's Beltsville, Md., seed laboratory and at the Federal-State seed laboratories at Montgomery, Ala., West Lafayette, Ind., Fargo, N. D., Corvallis, Ore., and Sacramento, Cal. Each conference was held for a period of one week and was conducted by the personnel of the respective laboratories with the aid of a representative of the Beltsville laboratory. Due to limited facilities at several of the laboratories it was impossible to accept applications from all who wished to attend.

The work included actual counting of seedlings in germination tests and the making of purity tests. Many problems were presented by the analysts for discussion and much was accomplished in the interest of uniformity in seed testing.

Sixteen states and 44 commercial firms and laboratories were represented at the six conferences.

Henry, a New Feed Wheat

A new high-yielding spring wheat for Wisconsin, described as primarily a feed wheat, has been developed by agronomists of the Wisconsin Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new variety, named "Henry" for William Arnon Henry, first dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, was developed by R. G. Shands who says that the variety "not only produces good yields but consistent yields, for it is resistant to all common wheat diseases. It should help to eliminate bad wheat years just as in the same region the new Vicland oat has done away with bad oat years."

Henry wheat makes flour of fair baking quality, as good as that from any spring wheat now grown in Wisconsin. Its various good qualities are expected to make wheat a more important crop than it has been in the state.

So far all the Henry seed available has been released to growers of certified seed and some will be on the market next year. More will be available in 1946.

Bargain Seed Starts Crop of Weeds

The Minnesota Farm Bureau News reports that—

"A group of central Minnesota farmers 'saved' a few cents a bushel when they bought a truckload of Vicland seed oats from a North Dakota farmer a few weeks ago. For every penny they 'saved' they may spend a dollar or more in trying to kill the Creeping Jenny they planted along with this bargain seed.

"Already alarmed at the results of their shopping, even tho the oats are hardly out of the ground, these farmers have called on the Weed and Seed Division of the State Department of Agriculture to help them clean up their land. Meetings have been held and a program of black fallow and other control measures has been drawn.

"Incidentally, state seed laws were violated when this contaminated seed was brought into Minnesota."

The seller of the worthless seed has departed without leaving a permanent address.

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'Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1944	1943
Chicago	25,000	59,000	18,000	1,000
Duluth	207,060	251,925	567,265	546,755
Ft. Wm.	130,894	218,644	94,150	685,159
Min'polis	990,000	679,500	151,500	117,000
Superior	164,735	70,229	370,800	403,035
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	9,900	27,500	.....	.....
Kan. City	64,750	169,400	385,000	128,400
St. Joseph	12,460	1,780	1,780	1,780
St. Louis	246,400	14,000	282,200	9,800
Wichita	3,200	.....	43,200	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	.....	.....	.....	60,000
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	47,000	450,000	.....	261,000
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	1,100	.....	7,700	9,900
Kan. City	.....	1,100	.....	2,400

Pres. Sexauer's Address to the A.S.T.A.

At the war conference of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held at Chicago Pres. Elmer H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., delivered an address in which he said:

Few persons appreciate that the seed trade actually gives value to many seed crops, which, were it not for the skilled and efficient service of the industry, would be without value. I still marvel as I follow through a lot of farm seed as it comes into the warehouse carrying 40 to 60 per cent foreign material and noxious weeds, to see this same seed a few days later separated and processed to a purity of 99.50 per cent or better and free of noxious weeds. Here is an operation which obviously individual producers simply could not perform. Crops of this character without the service of the industry, would be worthless.

MANY INGENIOUS MACHINES are employed to give value to foul country-run seed and make it suitable for planting. Every known difference in the characteristic of the seed, or the weed, or foreign material to be separated is employed. Some machines make separations on the principle of difference in the size of the seed and the material to be separated; others on the principle of the difference in length, breadth, or thickness; others again on the principle of the difference in the weight or specific gravity; some on the difference in the smoothness or roughness of the seed; and some employ even other separation principles.

PROVIDES READY MARKET.—The seed trade also provides producers with a ready market for their crops. Records show that the industry takes delivery within a few months after harvest of the greater part of the seed crop and pays cash for it. Tremendous financial operations and huge investments in large warehouses are required to perform this service as producers need ready cash at harvest time, and do not have storage facilities suitable for high priced seeds. Seeds that are thus accumulated are processed during the winter months and carried in suitable storage until needed for planting the following Spring, and in some instances a year or two later.

The production and distribution of hybrid seed corn is one of the wonder stories of the century.

PROBLEM OF THE O. P. A.—Of the many difficult and troublesome problems this past year there has been the problem of O.P.A. regulations. I am sorry to say that despite the fact that the trade was consulted when the seed regulations were drawn, and it was generally agreed that the regulations were fairly drawn, some of the trade did not measure up to their usual full degree of co-operation in the observance of the regulation.

O.P.A. admittedly has not worked well. Possibly O. P. A. would have worked better if it had been adopted before the crop started to move. Possibly it never will work satisfactorily until there are ample supplies of seed and the law of supply and demand operates. O. P. A. is proof again of the fact that natural laws work better than artificial laws, but we are a nation at war and many natural laws are suspended and O. P. A. seems necessary.

OBSERVE THE REGULATIONS.—Certain amendments, as you know, have recently been adopted, which it is believed will make the law more workable. We are fast approaching the movement of another crop. Now all know and should understand the regulation and I hope that all of you, for your own good, and for the good of the general economy and the support of the war effort, will make a serious and sincere effort to observe the regulation. With all its imperfections, I still consider price control a necessary measure. Uncontrolled and unrestrained markets might well result in price advances far beyond justified levels, certain to be followed by a crash, a crash which would bring disaster to every seedman. We can well afford to put up with some inconveniences to avoid that.

HIGH PRICES, as you know, have a way of correcting themselves even in wartime, by encouraging production both here and abroad. Even now certain vegetable seeds in short supply are being offered from South America. If the war in Europe comes to an end this fall or winter, we may be flooded with clover, rape and garden seeds from that quarter. The time is not far distant when it may be well to start taking in sail. It may be well not to become too enthusiastic in the accumulation of stocks at high levels.

During the last few years, when the demand for seed has been greater than the supply, I fear that all of us have fallen into some easy and extravagant ways of doing business. Most of these practices are neither wise nor sound. It is time that we set our house in order. There are difficult years ahead.

State Seed Laws

Harry H. Hobbs, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, in his report to the Ass'n, covered recent state seed legislation in the following.

The following state seed bills or amendments to existing state seed laws have been enacted during the year:

Alabama: An entirely new law, tending towards the suggested uniform state seed law, was enacted July 9, 1943, and the law and regulations promulgated thereunder became effective Aug. 10. This law also provides standards for flower seeds.

California: Amended law, which makes several material changes in seed labeling provisions, was passed Aug. 4, 1943, and regulations became effective on Sept. 15.

Colorado: Comprehensive amendments, tending towards the suggested uniform state seed law, establishing standards for vegetable seeds and setting up primary and noxious weed seeds, became effective July 1, 1943.

Florida: Law establishing wholesale and retail licenses and so-called "inspection fees" on packet seed assortments of 50 cents for every 72 dozen packets was passed June 3, 1943. The new regulations became effective August 23, 1943.

Kansas: Amendments to the law, requiring a Kansas tag on bag shipments and placing leafy spurge and Russian knapweed on list of prohibited seeds, became effective July 1, 1943.

Michigan: Material amendments to the old law, tending towards suggested uniform state seed law and changing tagging requirements towards uniformity with Federal Seed Act, became effective June 11, 1943.

Minnesota: Material amendments to the seed law, tending towards suggested uniform seed law and somewhat in conformity with the Federal Seed Act, became effective Dec. 3, 1943. Also at this time a new hybrid seed corn provision, establishing maturity zones, became effective. Later, about February, 1944, a new regulation was promulgated, which permits packaged lawn grass seeds to be carried over for one year after original test without further testing and labeling.

New Hampshire: New law, patterned after the suggested uniform state seed law and effective March, 1943, sets up standards of germination for vegetable seeds with labeling of germination and month and year of test when below standard, but differing from both the Federal Seed Act and the suggested uniform state seed law,

requires that all containers of vegetable seeds show the month and year of test.

Oklahoma: Has an entirely new law, patterned after the suggested uniform state seed law. This law, however, also requires so-called "inspection tags and dealer licenses." It was passed July 10 and the regulations became effective Sept. 22.

Tennessee: Amendments to the law, establishing maximum noxious weed provisions, and providing that only "certified" hybrid seed corn might be sold as hybrid seed corn, effective July 1, 1943.

Recommendations

Since nearly all state legislature will convene in January, 1945, your legislative committee strongly recommends that the newly appointed Committee and the executive secretary of the A.S.T.A. prepare as soon as practicable a program which will:

Enlist the cooperation of the various state seed dealer associations and of seedsmen in those states having no state association in a campaign to secure the greatest possible uniformity with the Federal Seed Act in state seed laws.

Give special attention to the problem of license fees. This currently popular method of securing revenue, at present confined to a few states, could become in the long run a serious handicap to every seedman.

Meet the problem posed by the refusal of one or two states to recognize the disclaimer.

Discourage attempts to establish state regulation of flower seeds. Your legislative committee feels that at present there is no adequate basis for such regulation and that such a basis can be arrived at only after a thorough long-range study of the many complications involved.

New Broomcorn Sweeps Cleaner

A new variety of broomcorn, developed by crop specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has many points of superiority over the standard varieties in western and central Oklahoma, the largest broomcorn area in this country.

Called Fulltip, the new broomcorn is a dwarf variety with the highly desirable characteristic of an unusually large number of fine fibers in the brush. That, say the crop specialists of the Agricultural Research Administration, makes for brooms that sweep clean.

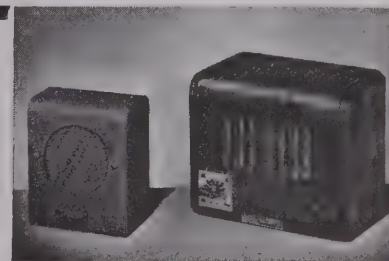
The new variety was developed by crossing the sparsely seeded Scarborough, long used in the region, with a coarse-fibered dwarf variety imported from Europe. Fulltip is now replacing Scarborough at a rapid rate.

As one result of its many branches, the new variety is a heavy seed producer, an important advantage when the crop is saved for seed. The brush is borne on a long stem or handle which keeps the branches or straws up out of the enclosing boot so there is little staining, making the variety desirable even in humid sections where most old dwarf varieties stain badly. Because of this staining of the dwarf broomcorns, such areas have grown tall standard varieties.

Dwarf varieties are more economical to harvest than standard varieties because the heads can be cut or pulled directly from the standing stalk.

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Seed Industry War Problems

By JAS. YOUNG, sec'y A.S.T.A., before Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n

The seed industry and the functions it performs have been entirely foreign to many of the war agencies' officials who have been called upon to promulgate regulations and orders under which we must operate. While we have always tried to advise these officials prior to the issuance of orders, sometimes steps have been taken before a thoro understanding of our industry's requirements was acquired. This has necessitated the holding of many conferences with these officials, who have been most reasonable and co-operative once they have been fully informed concerning the problems involved.

Price ceilings, manpower and priorities are the major problems which have most frequently confronted seedsmen.

THE LEGUME AND GRASS SEED order, however, has caused considerable difficulty and confusion in the trade. While a part of the difficulties in connection with this order may be traced to the lateness of its effective date—Sept. 29, 1943—by which time a major part of the seed crop had been acquired by seedsmen, the individual seedsmen's zealotness to acquire sizable stocks from a short crop added materially to the difficulties.

MANPOWER—On May 12th the Selective Service System issued comprehensive amendments, which will grant to seedsmen a basis for manpower planning during the next six to eight months.

This revised order practically makes certain the induction of all seed employees under 26 years of age. It gives considerable assurance of continued deferment for "essential" men—men engaged in the five specific seed industry activities—who are between 26 and 30 years of age, and it also definitely infers that men over 30 engaged in seed production and processing are to continue on a deferred basis.

PRIORITIES—We would like to advise against the construction of facilities not absolutely essential to the handling of war seed crops. Our worries in this regard can be realized from facts concerning one segment of the industry. This one segment has applied for and received authorization covering 105 new processing units within the last 11 months.

In addition to priorities covering expansion, the industry has had established for it the highest automatic rating available for repair, replacement and operating supplies.

THE FOREMOST PROBLEM is that of probable seed surpluses and excess seed production. While we have reason to believe that for 12 to 18 months after hostilities cease, demands for seed will continue on the present high scale, there still appears to be real possibility of the existence of surplus seed supplies. The U. S. government, which is now buying approximately one-half of the vegetable seeds and one-tenth of the farm seeds produced, may emerge from the war with sizable stocks.

LIQUIDATION OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUSES—A government appointed committee, comprised of prominent seedsmen, has been working on a program aimed at the orderly liquidation of such probable surpluses. This committee's original plans call for federal legislation establishing a firm program whereby seed held by the government would be sold back to the trade. The legislative plans have been discarded now as recently a similar program was established under presidential decree. This new program calls for the sale of seed to the trade, this seed to be sold outside of trade channels only if the industry declines to pay a reasonable price for government stocks.

An important factor of this program is that the liquidation of government seed stocks will be confined to one agency—the War Food Administration—which agency will follow the advice of an industry advisory committee.

Our industry program has two major objec-

tives. The first of these is to move seed stocks from government hands to the seed industry and in this manner prohibit government activity in commercial seed channels.

The second basic part of the program is the liquidation of all surplus seed supplies, whether government owned or not, in as orderly a manner as possible so as to prevent any serious economic reaction.

Grain Improvement Field Day

Nebraska millers, grain dealers and country elevator operators were guests of the Nebraska Agricultural College on June 28 at a special field day program arranged by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

During a tour to inspect test plots, Dr. K. S. Quisenberry, grain research specialist, told the group that at the Lincoln Station, Pawnee wheat has over a period of years outyielded its nearest rival by six bushels per acre. More than 1,000 acres of pure certified seed of this new variety are now being harvested in Nebraska. He described the variety as early maturing, resistant to Hessian fly, highly resistant to loose smut, and moderately resistant to leaf rust, stem rust and stinking smut.

Visitors also inspected samples of growing wheat and oats from 1,200 Nebraska farms which are being grown and classified this year. The oats plots represent the first year of a farmers' sample testing program for oats though 100 farmers wheat tests have been conducted in Nebraska since 1938 and have already made a substantial improvement in the quality of Nebraska wheat. These testing programs are the work of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. R. S. Dickinson of Omaha, president of Nebraska Consolidated Mills, is president and J. C. Swinbank of Lincoln is field secretary. Farmers' samples tests are carried on in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service and outstate crops and soils testing program of the University of Nebraska.

In an evening program Phil Runion, secretary of the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, emphasized the importance of grain improvement to grain dealers and suggested three things country elevator men could do to increase good will and boost the quality and quantity of grain grown in their communities:

Sponsor pure seed plots in cooperation with 4-H and Vocational Agriculture boys on farms.

See to it that pure, adapted varieties of seed are made available to growers in the community.

Vitalize their local advertising by featuring the advantages of using recommended varieties of grain, good cultural practices, better harvesting and storage methods, etc.

Seeds for Victory and Peace

By LEE MARSHALL, director of distribution, W. F. A., before American Seed Trade Ass'n

Thousands of American soldiers, prisoners behind the German lines, will eat fresh vegetables grown from seeds from home. The 15 thousand pounds of seeds shipped to them is small compared with the millions and millions of pounds produced annually in this country. But that quantity is enough to supply fresh vegetables for a maximum of 400,000 soldiers. These seeds for American prisoners of war are a negligible part of the 18 million pounds of all kinds of vegetable seeds we have shipped to our allies and to our armed forces abroad.

Russia and the United Kingdom have taken 15 million pounds during the past 12 months. Beans, beets, carrots, onions, peas, radishes, cucumbers and cabbage were preferred in the order named on a weight basis.

The largest combined total of these fighting vegetable seeds shipped during the 1943-44 fiscal year has been about 4,500,000 pounds to Russia. The smallest shipped has been 35 pounds to Ethiopia. Varying quantities between these high and low figures have been shipped to England, Australia, North Africa and the West Indies—and to British East Africa, Nigeria, Ceylon, Union of South Africa, French Cameroons, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Brazil, Peru, Honduras, Sweden, New Hebrides, Martinique, Belgian Congo, Paraguay, Venezuela and the Virgin Islands.

The economy of shipping seeds is obvious, when we consider that the insignificant 14,000 pounds of tomato seeds which we scattered over five continents produced 194,000 tons of food. Even the bulkier 7 million pounds of bean seed produced 117,000 tons of food.

Another way of putting it: If we could have delivered all the 18 million pounds of vegetable seeds that we have shipped since last July at one time, to one destination, a single 10,000-ton cargo vessel could have done the job and still have room to take on a ton or two of other strategic materials. On the other hand, had we shipped, instead, the food produced from these seeds it would have required the entire available space on, not one, but 950 ships of



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the same capacity. At current prices, these seeds would have produced about two billion dollars worth of food, while their approximate cost to us as seeds was only 6 million dollars and—based on our own standard of living—the highest in the world—vegetables raised from these seeds would feed some 500 million people for an entire year. That's one-fourth of the world's population.

Despite these shipments we have ample seeds to meet our own expanded requirements at home.

I regret that we haven't been able to establish a better record in the growing of field seeds, but all of you are familiar, I know, with the problems that have beset our efforts in that respect. Failure to produce sufficient legumes and grass seed to meet the estimated needs may be attributed to five principal reasons:

The emphasis that has been placed on increased acreages of food crops has not left sufficient acreage for grasses and legumes; there has been rather severe winter killing of alfalfa and red clover, and in some sections of the country unfavorable weather has resulted in lowered yields of seeds; the lack of labor; the brisk demand for say; the uncertainty of seed prices.

All these have tended to reduce the acreage of legumes and grasses. Seed production is hazardous, and growers generally are not willing to risk losing a rather sure crop, for one as hazardous as seed.

OUR REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD SEEDS during the next 12 months, therefore, will exceed our estimated 1944 production by millions of pounds. The shortage will be particularly critical again in northern alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover. So it looks now as if our own supplies as well as our shipments abroad will be greatly limited for a second successive year.

Legumes and grasses are highly important in helping meet the demand for feed in this country for its tremendous population of livestock. Protein concentrates are far below greatly increased demands, and improved pastures are an excellent substitute, but more seed must be made available before large acreages can be established or improved.

Almost our entire lend-lease demand for field seeds has been in Russia and in the United Kingdom, but we could supply only a small portion of their total needs. During the last 12 months we have shipped only 27 million pounds to them, and less than 30,000 pounds to other nations, including French North Africa, India, Panama, Peru, Honduras, Belgian Congo, and Paraguay.

SHIPMENTS of field seeds to Russia have consisted mainly of Austrian winter peas, soybeans, sorghum and vetch, and those to the United Kingdom have been orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, redbud, meadow fescue, mixtures of alsike and white clover, and vetch. Most of these seeds have been in ample supply. From 70 to 75 per cent of our orchard grass has been exported to the United Kingdom during the last three years, and a substantial portion of our meadow fescue has gone the same way.

For all purposes, our friends abroad have indicated a need for approximately 60 million pounds of field seeds during the next 12 months. We can promise only that we shall help to the very limit of our ability.

In the over-all picture, the American seed industry has done a remarkable job. Since March, 1941, we have shipped abroad about 105 million pounds of vegetable and field seeds—divided about 60-40 in favor of field seeds. We are happy that we were able to do it, and still have enough to meet our own requirements. For your part in making it possible we in the War Food Administration are grateful.

Increased use of burlap is permitted by an amendment of textile bag order M-221. Quota restrictions on acceptance of new burlap bags have been eliminated.

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. announced July 3 that existing production quotas and restrictions on the output of food processing machinery will be extended to the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1945. Quotas were recently increased for grain processing for the period to Sept. 30, 1944.

Chicago, Ill.—The New Seedburo Year Book, No. 144, just published, has many new features helpful to the seed and grain trades. For example, it includes a summary of the official United States Department of Agriculture instructions on grading grain. This section is written in every day, easy to follow language, and is useful as a reference book for men concerned with the grading of grain. This Year Book contains more items than any previous issue . . . the total number of different products being 350. If you have not received your complimentary copy, write to Seedburo Equipment Co., Brooks Building.

Manlift Safety Code of Nebraska

The Nebraska State Department of Labor has adopted regulations for the construction and operation of manlifts and employees' belt elevators.

The manlift platform shall not exceed 900 square inches in area and shall have head room of not less than 6 ft. 6 ins.

The cable shall be of iron or steel not less than one-half in. in diameter.

The manlift shall have a broken cable safety brake operated with ratchets and pawls, or cams designed in such a manner as to stop and hold the platform manlift if the hoisting cable breaks. These ratchets and pawls or cams to engage both guides. No cast iron shall be used on any part of a safety grip subject to tension.

The manlift shall have a foot brake operated by a spring designed to apply automatically when the operator's foot is removed from the brake pedal. This spring shall be of sufficient strength to lock automatically the cage in position when the operator removes his foot from the brake.

All manlifts must be equipped with a bumper spring on the top of the cage or bottom of the sheave support of sufficient capacity to absorb the impact of the cage.

Only employees who have been instructed in its operation shall use the manlift.

No more than one person at a time shall be

permitted to ride the manlift and no freight shall be carried.

Rule 233 has been repealed, and the new regulation went into effect June 1, 1944.

The J. J. Ross Co. Elects New Officers

Matthew H. Blasen of The J. J. Ross Mill Furnishing Co. of Portland, Ore., has been elected president and general manager to succeed J. J. Ross, founder of the business, whose death occurred April 14.

A. H. Averill, vice-pres., was elected vice-pres. and treasurer and M. L. Ross to continue as secretary. Both have served as corporate officers since 1908.

Matthew H. Blasen has been actively engaged in the management of the business with J. J. Ross for the past thirty-two years, being in charge of sales, production and credits of the main plant and office at Portland.

The Seattle branch plant and office will continue under the management of John Schade who has been actively engaged with the company since its inception and in charge of the branch since 1916.

Servicing departments are maintained at both locations for manufacturing, rebuilding and repair work. Roll grinding and corrugating plants and screen perforating are also carried on at both locations. Large stocks of mill supplies and repair parts are carried so that the Pacific Northwest can be served with a minimum of delay.



Matthew H. Blasen, Portland, Ore.

"RANDOLPH"
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has announced that protein meal allocations for July will amount to 72,000 tons.

W.F.A. officials say production of hogs, poultry, eggs and cattle will be sharply curtailed the coming year account drastically depleted reserves of feed.

Racine, Wis.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has decided against Chas. Horlick, who was prohibited from using the phrase "manufactured by Horlick of Horlickville" in the sales of animal feed. The complaint was made by Horlick's Malted Milk Corporation.

Washington, D. C.—The Commodity Credit Corporation still is permitted to import wheat without payment of duty, altho the Holmes bill, which would have extended the duty-free importation of certain feed grains for 180 days, was rejected by the House ways and means committee.

Hominy Feed, formerly under M.P.R. 401, has been transferred to M.P.R. 305, together with corn germ cake, corn germ meal and corn bran. The ceilings are established by discounting the price of yellow corn meal by 64 cents per 100 lbs. The maximum on corn meal is figured on basis of a flat price at Kansas City basing point.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Feed, Flour & Seed Club will sponsor a Boar's Head Jamboree at the Hyperion Field Club, beginning 10 a.m., July 31, with big chicken dinner at 6:30. No speeches, no business will interfere with the enjoyment of golf, horseshoes, swimming and floor show de luxe. Write C. F. Swanson, 618 D. M. Bldg., for reservation.

Columbus, O.—Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, professor of dairy industry at Cornell University, and Dr. Paul H. Phillips, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, received the 1944 Borden Awards for outstanding work in dairy science research. The awards of \$1,000 and a gold medal each were presented at the meeting of the American Dairy Science Ass'n, which selected the recipients.

Simplify Feed Tonnage Taxes

The committee on contacts and definitions of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n recommends to the Feed Control Officials their serious consideration of simplifying the payment of feed tonnage taxes where tax stamps or tags are now used thru some simpler and more economical method. The committee realizes the fact that such tax stamps and tags are an inherent part of laws and it would need concerted effort to amend to the end that such simplification would not disturb any state feed law that at present adequately protects the feeder, the feed manufacturer, and the public.

The committee recommends that a standing sub-committee be authorized with a permanent chairman, to study a workable solution to the problem and to continue its efforts among the respective states for action to remove this bur-

den of unnecessary detail from the industry. The committee also recommends that the American Feed Control Officials appoint a standing sub-committee of the Committee on States Relations to study the same problem jointly with the appointed sub-committee from the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Rye in Mixed Feeds

Opinions obtained by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n from 16 leading agricultural colleges are that ergot free rye (according to U. S. Grain Standards, anything less than .3 per cent ergot) can be safely used in limited quantities in poultry growing and laying mashers, in swine growing and fattening feeds and in dairy milking feeds. They recommend that it not be used in poultry starting and breeding mashers, in sow and pig feeds, nor in feeds for dairy cows during the freshening period.

Ergot-free rye is unpalatable and is dangerous to pregnant animals. It should not be used in any feeds.

There is some difference of opinions as to the maximum amounts of rye which can be included in a ration without observable detrimental effects such as unpalatability, retarded growth, decreased production of eggs or milk, etc., but the consensus of opinion is that up to 15-20 per cent may be safely included in poultry growing and laying mashers, 20 per cent in swine growing and fattening and 25 per cent in dairy milking feeds.

Kentucky Feed Dealers Organize

By A. W. W.

The Kentucky Feed Ass'n was organized at a meeting held in Lexington, June 29, that was attended by about seventy-five feed manufacturers, mixers, dealers of the state, who felt that with an organization they might be able better to handle the intricacies of the war time feed situation, while such an organization would be of advantage all the time.

Kenneth D. Smith, connected with the Ballard & Ballard Co., flour and feed manufacturers, Louisville, was elected president. Carl Hudgins of Lexington, was elected vice-pres.; and L. M. Painter, Louisville, secretary-treasurer.

Aubrey Brown, Fotdyce Ely, W. M. Insko Jr., E. J. Wilford, and R. C. Miller, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., were among the speakers.

Members of the Board of Directors as chosen included Mr. Smith and Mr. Painter, along with S. T. Chase, of the Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky.; William Talbert Jr., Lexington; C. H. Hunter, Henry Fruechetenicht, Edward Aubrey, and A. B. Young, of Louisville; Wayne Foust and W. J. Simpson, Owensboro; Edward Yopp, Paducah; J. W. Thompson, of Madisonville; and Charles Wooten, Louisa.

Feed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	6,570	5,909	.....	.....
Chicago	46,199.5	43,877	49,066.5	62,627
Kan. City	1,200	5,760	29,310	30,210
Min'polis	.....	.....	86,010	68,490
Min'polis*	2,700	4,110	5,430	4,770

*Screenings.

Thirteen boatloads of corn from Argentina are due to arrive in the United States late in August or September.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses

Protein, Fat, and Fibre —Feed or Grain— Analyzed at Reasonable Rates

Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois
"Runyon Analyses Help Sell Feeds"

Give KELLY DUPLEX a TRIAL IN YOUR OWN MILL

Prove to your own satisfaction the outstanding value of Kelly-Duplex equipment. Install any machine you need in your mill or elevator. See how smoothly it runs and the high-quality work it does. If you are not more than pleased in every way you are free to return it and refund will be made promptly.

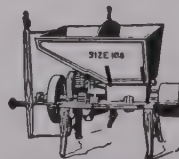
Complete feed mill and elevator equipment. Write for catalog.

THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground — not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	43	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	3,977	3,256	.....	1,099
Ft. Worth	209	517	.....	.....
Kan. City	6,030	4,140	2,466	2,070
St. Louis	348	576	432	492



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Necessary Substitutions in Feeds

By W. CATESBY JONES, pres. Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

There is far more feed handled in Virginia now than ever at any previous date. The tonnage for the year 1941-1942 was 487,701 tons. For the year 1942-1943 it was 689,083 tons,—an increase for the last year of 201,382 tons, over the previous year which was an all time high. The figures for the first eight months of the present fiscal year show an additional increase of 30 per cent over the last complete year. In spite of the tremendous supply of feeding materials there has been an acute shortage during the last eighteen months.

DECLARATION ON ANALYSIS TAGS.—Every feed is required to be registered with our office with guaranties of the protein, fat and fiber content and with every ingredient declared by its common or usual name. These guaranties are also required to be shown on the labels attached to the feed for the information of feeders. Most of the feeds registered with us had to have practically all of the guaranties changed.

The manufacturers were also confronted with this problem:—They would not know on any day which one of the high proteins, such as cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, peanut oil meal or linseed meal would be available on that particular day. A literal interpretation of the law, therefore, would have required separate registration and separate analysis tags for each formula which would have been an unbearable hardship.

Under these circumstances we have permitted the manufacturers to declare some ingredients, of approximately the same feeding value, in the alternative, so that the same registration and the same analysis tags could be used for the feed regardless of the high protein ingredient. We have also permitted the declaration of corn or barley in the alternative. The office work involved in all of these changes was considerable since we had registered last year 3,750 different brands of feed.

C.C.C. WHEAT.—The hardships of the feeders were increased by some of the Government programs intended to help them. A large tonnage of ground wheat was made available thru the C.C.C. At the outset of this program the western mills shipping this wheat were evidently informed that it was exempt from all state requirements. This necessitated the seizure of hundreds of shipments pending the registration and labeling of the feed. At first glance it would seem that there would be no occasion for the control and inspection of these shipments of ground wheat. This, however, was not borne out by our examination of samples of alleged ground wheat since in some cases some of the pure wheat by-products had been removed prior to shipment.

There is a very great shortage of wheat by-product feeds and in one case we found a miller who manufactured no flour at all who was shipping ground wheat labeled as middlings. We certified this case to the Commonwealth's Attorney but the miller was allowed to relabel the feed and was not otherwise punished.

There was also made available for Virginia feeders about 100 carloads of Brazilian cottonseed meal. These shipments were all made by one firm, which was required to register the feed and furnish analysis tags, and inspection stamps for the packages. This meal was sold under a guaranty of 41 per cent protein, and our examination of samples from practically all of the shipments showed that in every case they ran considerably higher than the guaranty.

The problem encountered was threefold; first, the meal was not licensed in Virginia; second, the product was not labeled and did not carry inspection stamps and; third, the packages were of varying weights. This last was our biggest problem and involved the affixing of proper

inspection stamps to bags of corresponding weight. However, the matter was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Commercial Feedingstuffs in Vermont

L. S. Walker and E. F. Boyce of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station report that 1900 samples of commercial feeding stuffs drawn from dealers' stocks during 1942 were tested as to their protein, fat and fiber contents. They represent 946 brands or 85 per cent of the total number licensed for sale.

Ten per cent of the crude stocks and seven per cent of the proprietary feeds failed to meet guaranties.

The average price for all classes of feeds found on sale in 1942 was \$50.45, a figure \$6.35 higher than in 1941.


The microscopist's report indicates that with few exceptions the ingredients said to have been used in formulating the several proprietary feeds were found by him to be present in the samples submitted to him. In the few instances where extraneous ingredients were noted they were of good quality. Occasionally an ingredient could not be detected, in which case the presumption is that it was used in very small amounts. A few whole weed seeds were found in two dairy feeds and one horse feed sampled in the spring, but not in the same brands sampled in the fall.

"The situation in respect to ingredient declaration and usage in 1942 and, indeed, for a few years back of 1942, is a highly satisfactory one. Not only do feedmen state what they use but they use what they say they use; and, furthermore, they correctly name what they use. It's a far cry now from the condition obtaining 20 years ago when the law in its present form was passed."

ONE OF OUR USERS WRITES ABOUT

ERIEZ

PERMANENT
MAGNETIC
SEPARATORS



E. E. JOHNSON
PILLSBURY'S BEST FEEDS
GRINDING - MIXING - MILLFEEDS
LANARK, ILLINOIS

April 8, 1944

Eriez Manufacturing Company
Erie, Penna.

Gentlemen:

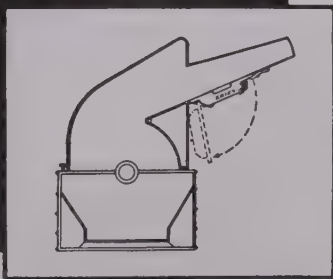
On May 12th, 1943, I purchased a 12" Eriez Heavy Duty Alnico Permanent Magnet from you for my 75 H. P. Hammermill.

I have used this mill and magnet every day since it was installed. We have taken wrenches, all sizes of bolts and nuts, razor blades, nails, three jack knives, and a gallon pail of nails and other small pieces of iron off this magnet in that time.

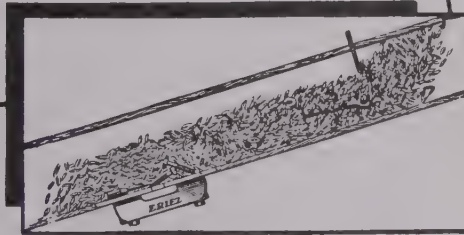
Within another year I will have saved the price of this magnet in screens alone, and I do not need to worry about fire from hot iron from my mill.

I would not do custom grinding without one.

Yours truly
E. E. Johnson
E. E. Johnson.



Hammermill Installation



Wood Spout Installation

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY STOCK SIZES 4" to 24"

SPECIAL SIZES RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Write for Bulletin

THE **ERIEZ** PERMANENT MAGNETIC SEPARATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY • ERIE, PA.

Feed Dealers to Meet at Springfield, Mo.

The Ozark Feed Dealers Ass'n, with more than 300 members, will hold its annual meeting July 26 at Springfield, Mo., at a time and place soon to be announced.

Effect of Heat Treatment on Soybean Oil Meal

By J. I. MILLER and F. B. MORRISON of Cornell Agr. Exp. Station

Nitrogen-balance experiments with lambs were conducted to determine the effect of heat treatment and oil extraction on the digestibility and utilization of soybean protein. The soybean feeds used in the experiments were raw soybeans, unextracted soybean flakes, solvent-process soybean oil meal, and heat-treated solvent-process soybean oil meal.

The rations, as fed, contained approximately 11 per cent total protein on an air-dry basis, 10 per cent being furnished by one of the soybean feeds and 1 per cent by the low-protein basal ration. All nitrogen balances were of 10 days' duration, and the eight lambs in each experiment were fed each of the four rations tested in that particular experiment.

The apparent digestibility of protein for two experiments averaged 62.9 per cent for the raw soybean ration, 69.0 per cent for the solvent-process soybean oil meal ration, and 70.6 per cent for the heat-treated solvent-process soybean oil meal ration. In a single experiment the protein in the soybean flake ration had a digestibility of 63.3 per cent. The protein in a heat-treated soybean-oil meal ration with enough added soybean oil to equal that contained in the soybean ration had an average digestibility of 71.1 per cent, as compared with an average of 73.1 per cent for a similar ration without the added soybean oil, and 64.3 per cent for the soybean ration.

The protein furnished by raw soybeans or unextracted soybean flakes had a significantly lower digestibility for lambs than the protein furnished by solvent-process soybean oil meal with or without special heat treatment. Apparently, this difference in digestibility was due mainly to the heat treatment given the meals since the addition of soybean oil did not significantly lower the digestibility of the protein.

The storage of total nitrogen intake in two experiments averaged 18.2 per cent for the soybean ration, 23.7 per cent for the solvent-process soybean oil meal ration, and 26.3 per cent for the heat-treated solvent-process soybean oil meal. In one experiment, the total nitrogen stored averaged 16.3 per cent for the soybean flake ration as compared with 15.0 per cent for the soybean ration. The storage of total nitrogen intake averaged 29.9 per cent for the heat-treated soybean oil meal and 31.6 per cent for a similar ration but with added soybean oil. The lambs stored significantly less of the total nitrogen intake when fed the soybean or the soybean flake ration than when fed any of the other rations. Further heat treatment of the solvent-process soybean oil meal did not result in a significant improvement as measured by storage of total nitrogen. The storage of total nitrogen was fully as high by the lambs when fed the soybean oil meal ration with added fat as when fed a similar ration without the added fat, and the storage was significantly higher than when the lambs were fed the soybean ration.

The difference in percentage of total nitrogen stored between the soybean or soybean flake ration and either of the solvent-process soybean oil meal rations was due chiefly to a lower digestibility. This was indicated by the fact that the differences in percentage of digested nitrogen stored between these rations were relatively smaller. The differences in biological values were so slight that they were not significant at all.

Contrary to data obtained with nonruminants, these data with lambs show that additional heat

treatment of solvent-process soybean oil meal results in no appreciable improvement in the protein. The higher value of soybean oil meal protein, as compared with raw soybean protein, resulted mainly from higher digestibility rather than from greater efficiency in the utilization of the digested nitrogen.

Urea for Ruminants

Urea, a synthetic product made from coal, air, and water, is a white granular solid resembling fine stock salt. It contains no protein itself but it does furnish the nitrogen needed to make protein. The bacteria in the paunch of the cow or sheep, or other ruminating animals, combine the nitrogen of the urea with other feed constituents to make protein in much the same way that plants take nitrates from the soil to make protein. Unlike ruminants, hogs and poultry cannot use urea or synthesize protein in the body.

Since urea furnishes only 16 per cent of the

elements needed by the dairy cow for making protein, a certain amount of carbohydrate feed, such as corn and oats, is also required with urea to replace a high-protein feed such as soybean meal or cottonseed meal or other oil-seed meals.

In an 80-day feeding experiment recently completed by T. E. Woodward and J. B. Shepherd of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, cows receiving oat hay, corn silage and a grain mixture consisting of corn, oats, bran, and bonemeal produced as much milk when urea was added to the grain mixture as when soybean meal was added, each group averaging about 37 pounds per cow per day.

The urea was fed at the rate of 0.3 pound per cow per day. The cost of the urea was a trifle over 1 cent per cow per day.

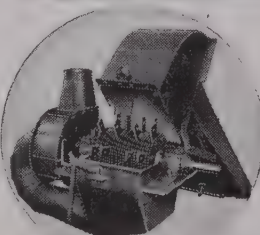
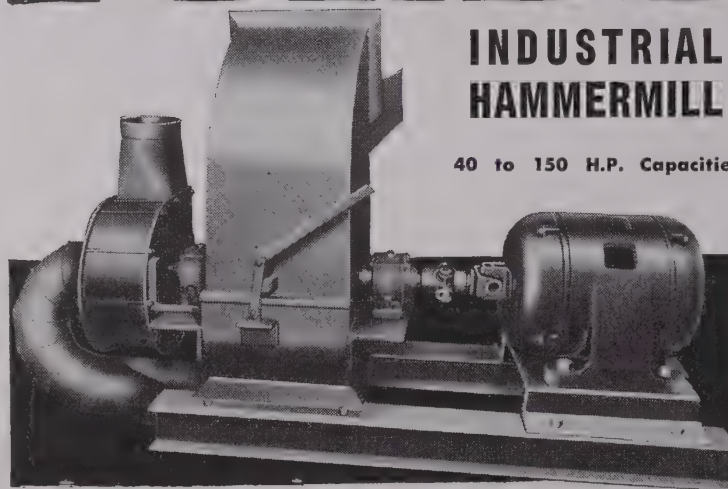
Canadian mills ground 8,619,952 bus. of wheat during May, against 9,276,153 bus. during May, 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

For Smooth, Powerful Grinding . . .

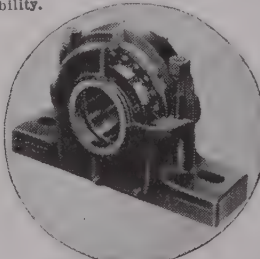
FORDS

INDUSTRIAL HAMMERMILL

40 to 150 H.P. Capacities



Note sturdy interior construction . . . oversize hammer bolts . . . accessibility.



Heavy-duty SKF self-aligning ball bearings running in oil help assure long life, smooth operation.

Only FORDS Gives You All these 11 Advanced Features

1. All-steel construction . . . 6 times stronger than same weight cast iron.
2. Welded throughout . . . few bolts or rivets.
3. Rigid design . . . absorbs stress.
4. Scientifically balanced . . . less vibration.
5. "Never-break" hammers with 4-way cutting action; powerful swing.
6. Oversize SKF self-aligning ball bearings.
7. Heavy-duty alloy steel shaft.
8. Steel "squirrel cage" fan . . . direct driven.
9. Quick-opening lock for screen changing.
10. Hand brake for instant stopping.
11. Quick-changing "drop-in" screens.

Proved by more than 15 years of satisfactory mill performance. Available with belt or direct drive.

Send for full details and prices. We'll help you select the correct size and type.

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1403 12th St., Streator, Ill.

Milo, Hegari and Wheat Compared for Hogs

By FRED HALE, Texas Agri. Exp. Station

The production of combine milos is rapidly increasing in Texas, and producers and feeders need information concerning the feeding value of some of these varieties as compared to hegari and other grains. The Texas Station conducted an 85-day feeding test from Dec. 20, 1943 to Mar. 4, 1944 in which Martin milo, Plainsman milo, hegari, and wheat were compared as fattening grains for hogs.

Forty-eight feeder pigs averaging from 63 to 70 pounds initial weight were fed in individual feeding pens so that an accurate record of grain, protein supplement, and mineral consumption per pound of gain could be obtained. Each pig was fed grain, protein supplement, and mineral in separate compartments of a self-feeder, free choice. Eight individually-fed pigs were used for testing each kind of grain and preparation of grain.

Martin milo was fed both unground and ground. Plainsman milo was fed unground. Hegari was fed unground, and wheat was fed both ground and unground.

RESULTS.—There is no significant difference in the average daily gains of the pigs fed in these tests. The total gain was practically the same regardless of whether the grain fed was Martin milo, Plainsman milo, hegari, or wheat. Grinding Martin milo or wheat made little or no difference in the daily gains of the pigs, but did cause a saving of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain. By figuring grain at \$2 per 100 pounds; protein supplement at \$4 per 100 pounds; and mineral at \$1 per 100 pounds—ground Martin milo was worth \$2.064 per 100 pounds in this test or 3.2 per cent more than was whole Martin milo. In other words, when whole or threshed Martin milo is worth \$2 per 100 pounds, one could afford to grind it for fattening pigs—if the costs of handling and grinding amounted to less than 6.4 cents per 100 pounds, and if the pigs are fed the grain, protein supplement, and mineral free-choice in a self-feeder.

Using the same prices for grain, protein supplement, and mineral as above, the test shows that Martin milo and Plainsman milo have practically the same feeding value per 100 pounds.

Hegari, on the other hand, had in this test a value of 11.4 per cent more than either Martin or Plainsman milo. The pigs did not gain any faster on the hegari, but they required less total feed per 100 pounds of gain than did the pigs fed either the Martin or the Plainsman milo.

Whole or unground wheat in these tests was worth 17 per cent more than unground Martin or Plainsman milo, and 6.85 per cent more than unground hegari.

Ground wheat in these tests did not produce any faster gains than did whole wheat, but due to the saving of feed required per 100 pounds of gain, the ground wheat was worth 14.8 per cent more than was the whole or unground wheat.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation thru June 30, 1944, had completed 6,854 loans on 7,723,036 bus. in the amount of \$6,502,250.41. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 48,050 loans had been completed on 56,450,343 bus. in the amount of \$43,642,841.12. Loans by States follow:

	No. of Farm-Stored Loans	(Bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	657	840,493	\$ 745,634.76
Indiana	75	66,837	60,818.09
Iowa	4,229	4,834,419	4,041,014.04
Kansas	40	37,301	31,751.77
Kentucky	3	11,780	11,308.80
Minnesota	390	350,458	292,456.20
Missouri	216	220,010	189,093.90
Nebraska	1,063	1,193,070	990,103.76
Ohio	28	17,814	16,894.80
So. Dakota	153	150,754	123,174.29
Total	6,854	7,723,036	\$6,502,250.41



A CENTURY ago Uncle Sam had nearly 1,500 million acres of unsettled land.

It wasn't worth much. What could be sold at all brought an average price of only 97¢ an acre.

It took weeks to get to it. It cost a young fortune to bring in supplies. There was no way to market crops profitably.

What was needed was good transportation.

To help finance the construction of some of the pioneer railroads into this virgin territory, the government turned over to them 130 million acres of land.

In return, most government traffic was to be carried at 50% off.

The railroads were built. Frontiers were pushed back. The soaring increase in the value of land retained by the government far more than compensated for the lands granted the railroads. Tax revenues on all the land multiplied.

For nearly a hundred years, the government has reaped an additional and ever-growing advantage from greatly reduced rates. Not alone from the few railroads which received land grants (about 9% of the trackage), but from competing roads as well.

Through these reductions alone the government has been repaid many, many times. At the rate of government shipping today, the deductions amount in a single year to just about twice the value of the grants when made.

Under present conditions, these land-grant deductions are both discriminating and unfair to shippers who do business with the government but who cannot use land-grant railroads.

This is one reason shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in recommending that land-grant deductions be ended.

AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY



If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just mail this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Decatur, Ill.—Overproduction of poultry is so great that the War Food Administration has recommended the voluntary closing of hatcheries during the summer months and the culling of poultry flocks by 27 per cent.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Puyallup, Wash.—Seventeen charter members representing nine turkey hatcheries met at the Western Washington Experiment Station and organized the Washington Turkey Improvement Ass'n. The newly elected officers include A. L. Hamilton, Chehalis, pres., and T. L. Brown, Redmond, sec'y-treas.—F. K. H.

Prices received by farmers in the United States for eggs in mid-May averaged 27.2 cents per dozen compared with 34.2 in May, 1943. Reflecting the considerably less favorable egg-feed price relationship this spring than last, the number of chickens being raised for laying flock replacements is much smaller than in 1943 and heavy culling of laying flocks is in progress. Present indications point to a reduction of 8 to 10 per cent in numbers of layers by Jan. 1, 1945, as compared with Jan. 1, 1944.—U.S.D.A.

Petaluma, Cal.—Feed dealers, hatcherymen, poultrymen, met with other leaders of the poultry industry and members of the Farm Bureau and the University of California, re-

cently, to hear Dr. Cliff Carpenter, assistant chief of the feed and livestock branch of the W.F.A., who spoke in detail of the national problem of getting the national feed supply and poultry and livestock numbers to come out even. Explaining reserves of feed are not depleted and the problem now is to bring the number of poultry and livestock down to where they will be consuming only the feed as it is being produced. This can be done, he said, thru heavier marketing of hogs and livestock, restrictions on numbers of hogs, chickens, and turkeys being produced and limiting the weights of market hogs, or thru culling and elimination

Riboflavin Requirement of Turkeys

A hatchability study at Pennsylvania State College involved 80 selected Bronze turkey breeding hens and 12 Bronze males. The riboflavin requirement for hatchability, the time required for depletion, and for return to normal hatchability were determined. An all-mash ration, which contained approximately 100 gamma of riboflavin per 100 grams of ration, was available at all times. Graduated quantities of riboflavin were administered per os, 3 times per week.

The growth study which involved over 500 poults was made with both a commercial type and a simplified ration. Each trial consisted of 10 groups in which the riboflavin level varied from 20 to 600 gamma per 100 grams of ration. Feed consumption, body weight, and mortality data were collected.

The riboflavin requirement for normal growth and hatchability is between 300 and 350 gamma of riboflavin per 100 grams of ration. A riboflavin deficiency in breeding rations results in high embryonic mortality. The time of embryonic death advances toward the early part of the incubation period as the deficiency becomes more severe. The time required for depletion or for return to normal hatchability is from 14 to 21 days. Under the conditions of this experiment a riboflavin deficiency in poults is characterized by retarded growth, decreased feed consumption, and increased mortality. Dermatitis never developed on the feet and shanks.

Whey Solubles in Chick Rations

Whey solubles, a byproduct of cheese and lactose manufacture, has been used as a substitute for milk in standard chick rations and appears to contain the growth vitamins present in dried skim milk, at Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station.

Rations consisting principally of ground yellow corn and soybean oil meal and containing small amounts of meat and bone scraps and alfalfa leaf meal are satisfactorily supplemented with 0.5 to 1.0 per cent of whey solubles (dry basis). A growth factor found in casein, previously reported by this station, has been found to be present in whey solubles. These studies to date indicate that small amounts of whey solubles will supply the growth vitamins found in milk.

Unidentified Vitamins Necessary for the Chick

It is recognized that liver, yeast and other natural products supply water soluble factors, distinct from the known vitamins, including folic acid, necessary in the diet of the chick, report C. A. Elvehjem and others of Wisconsin in the Journal of Biological Chemistry.

Day-old White Leghorn chicks were raised in electrically heated cages and fed basal ration No. 484-K for 3 days. They were then divided into uniform groups according to weight and the basal ration was then supplemented by solubilized liver, grass juice powder, and with various fractions from Superfiltrate eluate of solubilized liver made according to a scheme given in detail.

By assay of the folic acid supplied by the supplement and observations of growth and of feather development, the existence of 2 necessary dietary factors in liver and other materials, distinct from folic acid, is demonstrated. The feather factor (vitamin B₁₀) is essential for proper feather development in the chick and the growth factor (vitamin B₁₁) is necessary for growth but is not active in producing normal feathers. Both are soluble in water, adsorbed on Norite and Superfiltrate at pH 3, eluted by a mixture of alcohol and aqueous ammonium hydroxide and partially separated by fractional precipitations with alcohol.

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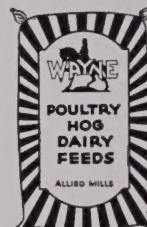


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Use of Pure Riboflavin in Poultry Rations

By G. F. HEUSER and L. C. NORRIS of New York State College of Agriculture

Of all the water soluble vitamins in practical chick and breeder rations, riboflavin must be given special consideration because of the relatively high requirement for this vitamin and its variable distribution in feeding stuffs.

Riboflavin is a member of the vitamin B complex, which includes a number of known substances as well as several unidentified factors. A fact to be kept in mind is that all of the vitamin B factors are closely associated in nature and are found in varying proportions in feedstuffs. A natural food, such as the milk by-products, contains not only riboflavin but some of the other vitamins as well.

With a shortage of the natural riboflavin carriers, such as the milk by-products, liver meal, animal protein concentrates, dehydrated alfalfa meal, and the by-products of fermentation, and with a lowered cost of synthetic riboflavin production, the pure or crystalline form of riboflavin is being used.

SYNTHETIC RIBOFLAVIN SATISFACTORY.—As far as the source of riboflavin is concerned, the available evidence indicates that either synthetic riboflavin or natural riboflavin from feeds can be used for all the functions of riboflavin. Either source is equally effective in the prevention of curled-toe paralysis and neuromalacia, the promotion of growth, and the maintenance of high hatchability.

Using crystalline riboflavin in practical rations may be dangerous if the natural riboflavin carriers are considered as supplying only riboflavin and replacement of only this vitamin is made. Caution must be exercised in this respect because the natural feed ingredients are complex products and supply other nutrients as well. These nutrients are protein, minerals, and other vitamins, especially of the vitamin-B complex. The latter are frequently referred to as the associated factors, some of which, though still unknown, are required by poultry.

In the feeding trials that have been reported as dealing with the use of pure riboflavin, some results have been favorable and others not. Whether results are satisfactory often depends upon the amount of the associated factors in the ration as a whole. If there is a sufficient quantity of these factors in the original ration besides what is furnished by the natural riboflavin carrier, the omission of the amount in the latter will not be noticed and results are likely to be good. If the quantity of these factors besides the amount in the natural riboflavin feed is below the requirement, then the results with the synthetic riboflavin will not be as good.

As far as the riboflavin is concerned, this can be determined by assay and there is available sufficient information so that the riboflavin requirement of the ration can be calculated. Unfortunately, however, the same information is not available for all of the other factors. We do not know the quantitative requirement nor the distribution.

ASSOCIATED FACTORS.—It is known that some of the other factors are present in milk products, fermentation by-products, animal protein concentrates, and leafy materials. Rations containing reasonable amounts of these feeds have generally responded to the use of synthetic riboflavin. However, care must be exercised in the use of synthetic riboflavin in rations which contain limited amounts of these feeds.

It must always be borne in mind, therefore, that with certain combinations of commonly used feedstuffs practical poultry rations can be formulated which are not rendered entirely complete by supplementing with riboflavin alone but require in addition an unidentified factor, or factors, in order to make them satisfactory for feeding. Because of this possibility a feed ingredient which supplies riboflavin and other factors of the vitamin B complex would be given preference over a product that supplies only riboflavin. At least part of the riboflavin should be furnished from natural sources in order to assume a sufficient amount of the other factors. The final answer for any particular ration can be given definitely only by actual feeding results.

Feed Balance Shows Reduced Reserves

The total carry-overs of corn, oats, and barley at the end of their respective crop years are likely to be reduced to about 55 per cent of the average of 20.1 million tons for the 5 crop years 1937-41 and to about two-thirds of the carry-over at the end of the 1942-43 crop year (table 2). However, the carry-over is expected to be about the same as the long-time average of about 11 million tons and considerably larger than the carry-over at the end of the 1934 and 1936 crop years.

A material decrease in the size of pig crops and in chicken numbers is likely this year in addition to the downward trend in horse and mule numbers and a possible reduction in sheep and lambs. Consequently, the number of grain-consuming animal units on January 1, 1945, will be lower than on January 1, 1944. With relatively favorable crops of feed grains now in prospect for 1944, feed grain supplies for the 1944-45 feeding year probably will be more abundant with respect to livestock requirements than in 1943-44.

Total supplies of feed concentrates in 1942-43 were 29 per cent larger than the 5-year (1937-41) average, principally as a result of exceptionally large crops of feed grains, a comparatively large carry-over at the beginning of the crop year, increased production of by-product feeds, and greater-than-usual quantities of imported feed grains and wheat and rye fed. Total supplies for 1943-44 have been about 9 million tons smaller than a year earlier, the reduction resulting from slightly smaller stocks at the beginning of the period and reduced production of feed grains. Production of feed grains in 1943 was above average but not equal to the record harvest of 1942. The quantity of imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed in 1943-44 is estimated at about the same as in 1942-43, but the production of by-product feeds is larger this season than last.

Utilization of feed grains for seed, food, and industrial use apparently has been slightly less during 1943-44 than a year earlier, and the quantity utilized for livestock and poultry feed

is estimated to be slightly less. The smaller disappearance of feed from a year ago is probably the result of more careful feeding practices because of a less abundant supply and the greater difficulty of obtaining supplies in all areas. The rate of disappearance per unit of production this year, however, is much above average.—U.S.D.A.

Cow Manure for Growing Chickens

Dried powdered manure, from cows with and without access to pasture, was added as 10 per cent of the diet, or extracts of the manures in equivalent amounts to the diet of growing chicks. In all, 24 groups each of 25 chicks were used. When the chicks were receiving a diet low in riboflavin, growth was improved by addition of the manures or their extracts. When the manures were added to a rich diet, no harmful effect was seen and the flesh of the chicks was not tainted. Among chicks receiving manure from cows which had had access to pasture, precocious comb development was observed which was attributed to the presence of male hormone in the manure.—Bureau of Animal Industry.

Beet Pulp Gives Greatest Return with Lambs

In the lamb feeding trials at the Colorado Experiment Station this year a grain mixture of oats, corn, and barley was compared with whole corn. In one lot a cut mixture of ground corn and alfalfa hay was hand-fed along with self-fed chopped alfalfa hay. In another lot ground corn was self-fed by mixing with cut alfalfa hay.

Three succulent roughages—alfalfa silage, wet beet pulp, and corn silage—were compared.

Of the three roughages fed in the tests with the grain mixture and ground alfalfa hay self-fed, wet beet pulp was the most efficient. This ration produced slightly higher daily gain and dressing percentage than alfalfa silage, was rated next to the two cornfed lots on carcass grade, and with feed costs used made the cheapest gains in the experiment.

The lambs fed alfalfa silage were fifth on carcass grade, and those on corn silage sixth. With feed costs used alfalfa silage showed a replacement value of \$7.13 per ton or 88 per cent of the value of corn silage.

The least efficient ration in the test was the grain mixture fed with ground alfalfa and no succulent roughage. This ration produced .37 pound daily gain but cost the most to produce 100 pounds gain, produced the lowest dressing percentage, and the carcasses were ranked seventh.

All lots in the tests returned more than enough to pay feed costs, but only the pulp-fed lambs returned enough to pay in addition interest, labor, equipment, and other fixed charges.

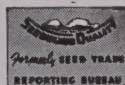
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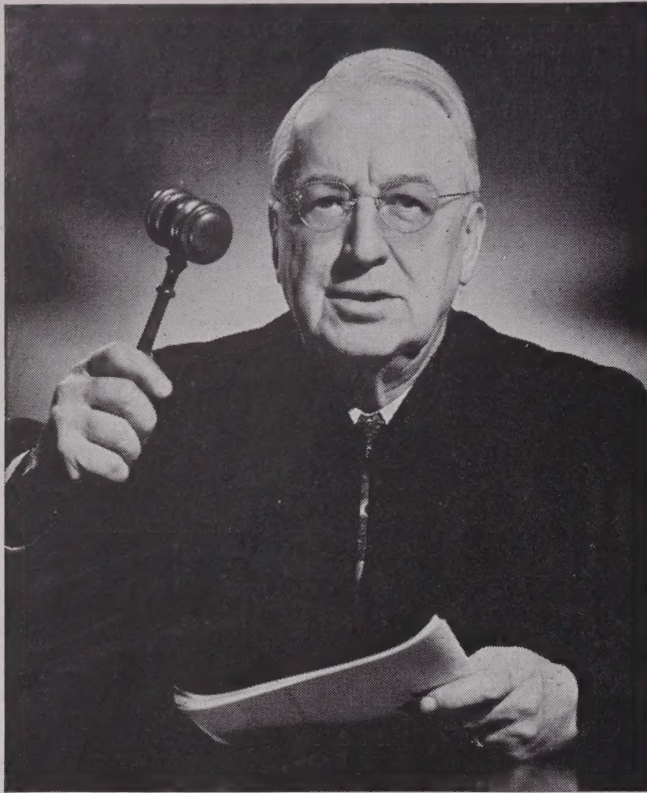


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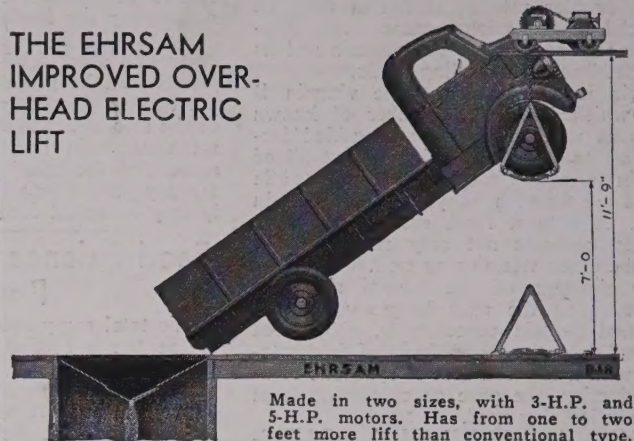
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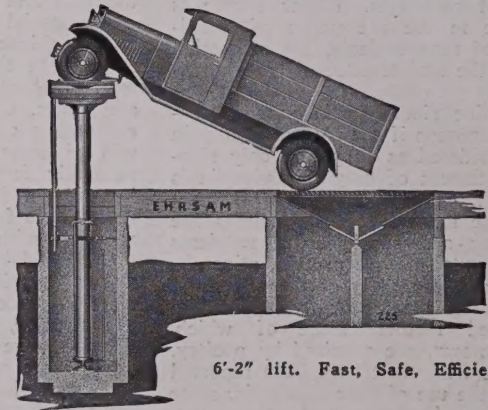
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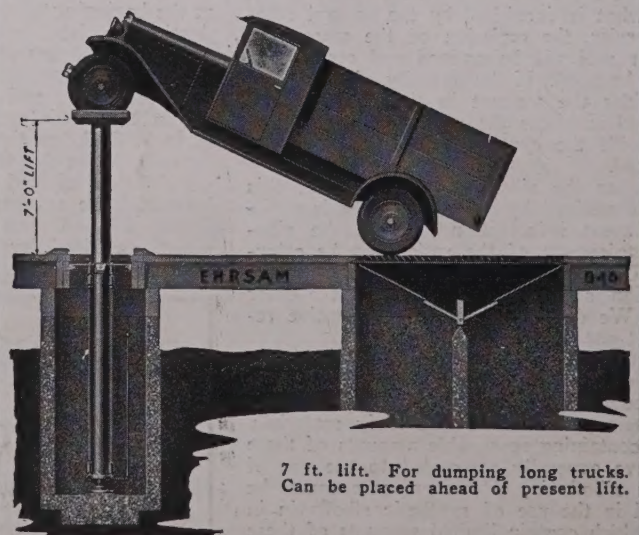
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